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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Israeli attack on N. Lebanon camp repulsed

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Palestinian commandos said Sunday they repulsed an Israeli naval attack on north Lebanon and were locked in an artillery duel with Israeli border gunners and tanks in the south.

A communique from the Palestinian high command said Israeli gunboats attempted an attack at midnight on the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr al Bared near Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli.

## Hussein due here today



King Hussein

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan will begin a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia Monday to discuss the latest Middle East developments, it was officially announced Sunday.

He will confer with King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and senior Saudi officials on Arab developments.

The trip is another of the regular visits King Hussein makes to Arab states for consultations on Arab affairs, official sources said.

Last week King Hussein visited Damascus for talks with President Hafez Assad.



BOY-SOLDIERS: Khmer Rouge boy-soldiers, no more than 12 years old, hold the M16 rifle they say they will use to fight against the Vietnamese led invasion forces that drove them out of a cooperative farm northwest of Phnom Penh. (Story on page five).

## Fahd stresses importance of Islam as rallying point

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Sunday emphasized the importance of Islam as a rallying point for the world's Muslims.

Speaking to delegates to the Islamic Geography Conference, Prince Fahd said that Muslims had reached their greatest achievements when they followed Islamic precepts and dedicated themselves to them.

"Muslims must again unite around their religion and follow its path if they want to be great," he said.

Prince Fahd was quoted by

## Israel reaches decision on U.S. peace proposals

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Israel's cabinet held a lengthy — and seemingly difficult — debate Sunday on the peace treaty proposals through here by U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton and the decision they reached was kept a close secret.

After five hours of discussion, most of it on peace treaty proposals, a cabinet spokesman would say only that ministers "took decisions."

## Khomeini homecoming plans spark clashes

TEHRAN, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Fresh clashes flared here Sunday between supporters and opponents of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, who is expected to return in triumph next Friday from 15 years in exile.

Witnesses reported fighting between about 1,000 people who tore down portraits of the bearded Khomeini and other groups who blocked their way in a south Tehran district.

The official Radio Iran also reported sporadic clashes between groups for and against Khomeini, but it was not clear whether all those against him were supporters of the Shah — who left the country last week in the face of opposition spearheaded by the religious leader.

Bystanders near one clash said those in the anti-Khomeini faction were "Communists," though this was not confirmed. No casualties were reported.

In the provinces, clashes were reported in a dozen towns, including Rezaieh in the northwest, where one man was killed in a clash involving soldiers Saturday. In the town of Shirvan, another man was killed when troops moved in to break up a clash between rival groups of demonstrators.

The most recent violence appeared to be less serious than earlier clashes by troops infuriated by anti-Shah demonstrators. At least 37 protesters were shot dead in the southwestern towns of Ahvaz and Dezful after the Shah flew out last Tuesday.

The government was meanwhile preparing for what looked like being a major test of strength when Khomeini returns to a certain hero's welcome from millions of supporters in the streets. In Neauphle-Chateau, near Paris, Khomeini told his followers Sunday they should remain united to carry their Islamic opposition movement to victory.

In an hour long sermon relayed by loudspeakers to more than 500 followers the 78-year-old religious leader congratulated the Iranian people for forcing the Shah out of the country.

"But this is only the beginning of our Islamic revolution," he said.

Aides said Khomeini had decided to return to Tehran earlier than planned because he feared a longer delay might lead to chaos and provoke a military coup.

They said after Khomeini arrives in Tehran aboard a chartered Iran Air jumbo jet he would lead a big procession to the city's main cemetery, scene of many protest meetings and demonstrators in the last year.

The aides said Khomeini would give a press conference before leaving France but would not announce the provisional government he has promised for Iran until he returned to the country.

In Sunday's message, he again demanded that the Shah be brought to trial for what he called "his crimes against the Iranian people."

"Unfortunately he (the Shah) has escaped the justice of our nation but we will bring him back as soon as possible to try and punish him," Khomeini said.

In Tehran, meanwhile, Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar held an emergency meeting Sunday with his National Security Council to prepare for Khomeini's return and vowed in a nationwide broadcast he would not be forced from office.

"All the nonsense and rumors they (the newspapers) are writing about my resignation is untrue," he said. "I am going to remain in the stronghold of the constitution."

The government source said Bakhtiar had discussed security plans for Khomeini's arrival with his interior minister, armed forces chiefs and the head of the paramilitary state police.

Bakhtiar asserted that his social democratic government, approved Jan. 4 before the Shah left the country, has fulfilled almost all of the promises it made, including the release of political prisoners.

Earlier Sunday Egyptian officials in Aswan said the Shah, who secluded himself on a Nile River island six days ago after fleeing increasing violence, will leave Egypt Monday.

The Shah was expected to head for the United States with a possible stopover in the Moroccan capital of Rabat. However, the exact time of departure and destination were not announced.

Word of the Shah's plan to end his six days of seclusion in Egypt was announced by an Egyptian presidency official who carried word from President Anwar Sadat's official spokesman.

The Shah has made several excursions from the fortress (Continued on back page)

## PNC likely to resist current peace moves

DAMASCUS, Jan. 21 (R) — Almost 300 Palestinian leaders are expected to approve plans for resisting Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and stepping up their guerrilla war against Israel.

A spokesman for the Palestine National Council (PNC), the equivalent of a parliament-in-exile, said there was general agreement on these two main items as the session entered its final stages.

The spokesman added that draft political and military programs, to be voted on later Sunday or Monday, contained no major policy changes.

Nayef Hanatneh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), meanwhile disclosed he was planning a series of major commando raids.

Hawatmeh said: "We must expect very big operations with great material and political objectives will be military and economic institutions which support Zionist aggression."

The Democratic Front leader, whose force staged an attack against the northern Israeli town of Maalot earlier this month, added that his group reserved the right to operate from across the Jordan river.

The PNC spokesman said the council was likely to recommend a cautious approach to an emerging rapprochement between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Jordan which has been one of the most controversial issues at the conference.

The moderate majority led by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has been under pressure from radical splinter groups to break off the dialogue with Israel.

## Gerald Ford ends visit

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Former U.S. President Gerald Ford left here Sunday after a one-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which he discussed Middle East developments with Crown Prince Fahd.

Ford was seen off by Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Mussoud, minister of state at the cabinet.

Later in the day Ford arrived in Tel Aviv for a three-day visit and said he will do all he could as a private citizen to help bring about peace in the Middle East.

Ford, accompanied by his wife, went directly by motorcade to Jerusalem where he was to meet later with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He never visited Israel as president.

"We seek peace and security, peace with justice, and if I as a private citizen find any way I can help unofficially, you can rest assured I will do all I possibly can," Ford said in a brief arrival statement.

## Barre ready to re-establish rapport with Moscow, Addis

MOGADISHU, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre, who expelled Somalia's Soviet advisors and fought rival Ethiopia in the Ogaden, has expressed willingness to re-establish political accords with both governments.

At a Congress of the ruling Socialist Party Saturday night, the president stressed that peace in the Horn of Africa and normalization of relations with Ethiopia's Marxist regime still hinged on the political fate of Somali tribesmen living under Ethiopian rule.

"The future of Somalia's foreign policy will be determined by the ultimate fate of the colonized Somali territories and people," the president said.

"Although difficulties stand in the way, it does not mean exclusion of Somalia and Ethiopia negotiating what is in their mutual interest, with a view of arriving at a political and equitable solution which would conform to the aspirations of the two peoples."

Ethiopia and Somalia fought a war in the disputed Ogaden region last year, where ethnic Somali tribesmen battled for independence from Ethiopia with Somali military backing.

Somalia withdrew its troops from the conflict in March, when Soviet-supplied Ethiopian and Cuban troops launched a mechanized counter-offensive in the territory.

Somali rebel activity, however, is reported still continuing in the Ogaden and Ethiopia has reportedly bombed Somali border towns on numerous occasions since the war ended last year.

Barre called the Ethiopian attacks provocation to war and so effort by Ethiopia to destroy Somali support to Somali rebel movements in Ethiopia.

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"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asharq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

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Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

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## Naif signs SR 730m order

## New computer will boost control over traffic, aliens

RIYADH, Jan. 21 — Measures to regulate the labor market in Saudi Arabia and improve the safety of the roads received impetus Sunday with the signing of a SR 730 million contract for the installation of a computer system at the Interior Ministry.

Interior Minister Prince Naif signed the contract here Sunday with William Hoover, chairman of the Saudi Computer Science Corp. for the provision of a complete computer system within four years.

The company is a Saudi-U.S. joint venture.

Speaking after the signing, Prince Naif said that the Kingdom's shortage of skilled and unskilled manpower and "the present boom in every field of



Prince Naif

human activity in Saudi Arabia has made the project a necessity."

The new computer, which will be brought on-line for some operations before the end of

this year, will be used to monitor the entry and exit of foreigners and Saudis, he said.

"The computer will be of great assistance to the Immigration Department and will enable passport officials to complete procedures for travellers more quickly," the minister said.

In addition, all vehicle registration numbers will be fed into the system. "At present, if a car is involved in an accident, it can take ages to find out the car's number, its owner and other relevant details. With the new system, the whole process will only take a few moments," the minister said.

The project has actually been under study for seven years, Prince Naif said, but "unreasonable and excessive estimates from companies had delayed the contract. The ministry invited tenders from Europe, Japan and the United States before it received a satisfactory offer from the successful company."

Awfi okayes police post

QURAYAT, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Public Security Chief Gen. Fayez Al-Awfi said Sunday that the Interior Ministry would set up a new police headquarters in this northern town next year.

Gen. Awfi said he had ordered that a necessary appropriation be made in the ministry's project budget for 1979/1980. He also ordered a new police post built and the area's civil defense, maintenance and telecommunications unit upgraded and furnished with more advanced equipment during the same financial year.

Gen. Awfi made an inspection tour here Sunday.

Fahd meets ulama

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd held Sunday his weekly audience for the ulama and sheikhs at the Royal Cabinet.



COMPLEX: View of the Petromin complex at Jeddah with the base-stock plant and the lube blending plant.

## Taher says

## Jeddah refinery hits 1m b/d target

RIYADH, Jan. 21 — Jeddah's main refinery did not lose a single day in stoppages last year and produced 1,099,280 barrels of base stocks for tube oils slightly over its target of one million barrels. Petromin Governor Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher was quoted as saying Sunday by "Al-Riyadh" newspaper.

Dr. Taher said that the refinery, which was opened formally by the Crown Prince last year, had worked 365 days at an average of 97 per cent capacity. There were no serious industrial accidents at the refinery while efficiency had increased, he said. Consumption of chemicals, fuel electricity and water declined in comparison with 1977, Dr. Taher added.

Of the refinery's production in 1978, 850,000 barrels of base stocks were exported to Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and the United States in 19 tankers, he said. The remainder was for domestic

consumption.

The refinery's base stocks are bleeded into lubes at the nearby Petromin blending plant, which last year produced 180,000 barrels of lubes to cover the whole of Petromin's requirement, Dr. Taher said.

In Riyadh, the new extension to the refinery will be completed

in three years to raise output to 120,000 barrels a day. Refinery Production Director Saud Al-Johar told "Al-Jazirah" Sunday.

Present production stands at 17,000 b/d and the extension will cover the total needs of Riyadh and its environs, he said.

## Kingdom, Britain to confer on oil

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Saudi-British talks on all aspects of cooperation in oil will be held toward the end of February, "Al-Jazirah" said Sunday. British Energy Under-Secretary Anthony Goodwin announced that he will confer with Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani over joint petroleum interests.

Saudi-British contacts for coordination in oil policies are already under way, he said.

## Ministry offers farmers free three-month courses

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers has authorized the Minister of Agriculture and Water to train 50 farmers a year in modern farming methods.

Agriculture Minister Dr. Abdul Wahman Al-Sheikh said the training will be given at local centers and at agricultural schools abroad. The minister said the Coun-

3m planned  
Mecca unit sends out Khaled-funded Qurans

MECCA, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Copies of the Holy Quran, printed in several languages at the personal expense of King Khaled, have been distributed among all the branches of the Muslim World League.

Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harkan, secretary of the Mecca-based league, added that copies had also been distributed to the league's mission centers.

Harkan said Muslim countries had paid up contributions for the printing of three million copies of the Holy Quran by the end of this year.

He said he hoped that the league would be able to print further copies of the Holy Quran in Arabic and the languages of other Muslim countries with the liberal assistance of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd.

Mauritanian President Mustafa Muhammad Ould Salek has cabled his support for the league in the propagation of Islam, Harkan said.

He said he had also received a cable of appreciation from At-Haji Abdul Rahman Yacoub, former premier of Malaysia's Sarawak province, who praised the league's help to propagators of Islam in Sarawak.

Meanwhile, Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani returned to Riyadh Sunday from a tour of South-East Asian countries, during

which it was agreed that relay stations be built to permit reception there of Saudi religious wireless programs.

Dr. Yamani said that officials in Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia had shown particular interest in programs from the Nada Al-Islam (Voice of Islam) radio station in Saudi Arabia as a "link between the area's Muslims and the cradle of Islam", the minister said.

It was also agreed that the countries would transmit Saudi programs in their own languages, he said.

## Finance to host training course on negotiation

JEDDAH, Jan. 21 — The Ministry of Finance and National Economy will hold a seminar for deputy ministers and other government officials on "Tactics in negotiating with consultants and contractors," Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, the minister, told "Al-Jazirah" Sunday.

The seminar on Feb. 3 will be attended by deputy ministers and other officials and experts concerned in the process of evaluating tenders and negotiating contract terms and prices, the paper said.

Meanwhile, Minister of Planning Sheikh Hisham Nazer arrived in Abu Dhabi to attend a symposium of businessmen beginning there Sunday.

During the six-day symposium, Sheikh Hisham will speak on Saudi Arabia's experiences in planning, and will hold talks with Said Ghobash, minister of planning of the United Arab Emirates, on coordination in development plans of the Arab Gulf states.

## Jordan minister to visit Kingdom

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Jordanian Minister of Endowments and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al-Sherif will arrive here next Thursday on a five-day visit at the invitation of Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasi, minister of pilgrimage and endowments.

## Arab investors to meet Monday

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — The board of the Arab Investment Company will hold its 21st session here Monday presided over by Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Rashed, chairman of the board and governor of the Saline Conversion Corp. The company's budget in 1978, plans for this year, several projects throughout the Arab world and the feasibility of projects submitted to the \$3 million company for participation will be discussed.

## IDB president leaves for Manama

JEDDAH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Dr. Ahmed Muhammad Ali, president of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) left here for Manama Sunday at the head of a delegation. The delegation will see officials of the Bahraini Ministries of Finance and National Economy, Justice and Islamic Affairs.

## Canada contractors due Tuesday

JEDDAH, Jan. 21 — Officials from nine Canadian contracting companies will arrive here Tuesday to examine construction possibilities and discuss Saudi agencies with local companies, "Al-Jazirah" reported Sunday. The companies are especially interested in industrial ventures of over SR 200 million.

## Mauritanian minister arrives here

JEDDAH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmadou Ould Abdullah arrived here Sunday evening for talks with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal.

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Prince Sattam Ibn Abdul Aziz, deputy governor of Riyadh, opened Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi in Riyadh on behalf of Riyadh Gov-

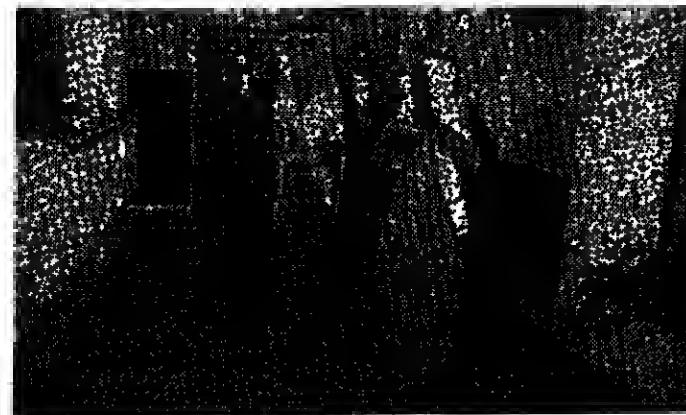
truction activities and that it was only second to the Industrial Development Fund in this regard having extended loans totalling SR.1.5



ernor Prince Salman ibn Abdul Aziz, Governor of Riyadh. The ceremony was attended by a large number of Saudi and foreign businessmen, the French ambassador and other guests.

After the opening ceremony, Chairman of the Board Sheikh Hassan Mishari, reviewed the Bank's role and activities in the country. He said that the bank was very active in financing, industrial and cons-

truction activities and that it was only second to the Industrial Development Fund in this regard having extended loans totalling SR.1.5 billion which constitutes 60 per cent of its deposits. Sheikh Mishari lauded the government's efforts to Saudize banks. Sheikh Mishari concluded by thanking His Majesty the guardian of our development. He was followed by Mr. Bervard, member of the board and representative of the Indochina and Suez Bank, partner in the new bank, who commended the state of security and prosperity in the country



at all levels of public life. Prince Sattam toured the bank offices and praised those in charge of its organization. After refreshments the Prince left the bank.

## About Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi

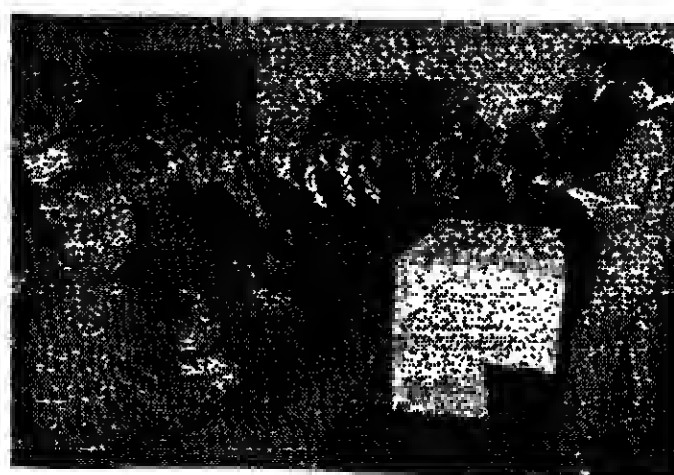
The bank, with a capital of SR.200 Million was established 30 years ago in Jeddah as a Saudi-French partnership with 60:40 equity shares. It has branches in Riyadh,



Jeddah, Dammam and Al Khobar. Shortly it will open additional branches in Riyadh and new ones in Hofuf, Qatif and Jubail. The Riyadh branch is located on Airport Road, opposite to the Chief of Staff College.

## Activities in the field of development:

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ticipates in many a development field in Saudi Arabia. The loans to the Industrial and Construction sectors amount to around 1 billion Riyals. This, gives a clear picture about investment and banks activities and emphasizes the soundness of the move taken by our government to Saudize banks in the Kingdom.

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ord in interview.

Shah said disappointed with Carter

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (UPI)—The Shah of Iran is disappointed with the Carter administration's actions, former President said Ford said Sunday.

Ford did not ask the Iranian about his travel plans. The Shah, however, indicated going to America was only a possibility.

port for a coup in Afghanistan, for Ethiopian action against Somalia, for the driving of the Shah from Iran and for supporting Libya and other forces hostile to U.S. efforts for a Middle East peace.

led, States policy is to wait and see. I think that is dangerous," said the former president.



ASWAN GATHERING: Former President Gerald Ford, the Shah of Iran and their host, President Sadat, came out of their meeting at the Oberoi Hotel in Aswan Thursday.

Khomeini would end unfair foreign deals

BONN, Jan. 21 (R) — Ayatollah Khomeini was reported today as saying he would review all Iran's accords with foreign countries and cancel those which conflicted with national interest.

check all agreements and contracts," he told the paper's correspondent at his temporary home near "Paris." "Bild" released the text before publication Monday.



Ayatollah Khomeini

exas lawmen spared Prince Reza protest

UBBOCK, Texas, Jan. 21 (R) — The threatened arrival of an estimated 200 Iranian protesters from Houston failed to materialize today, but one police officer denied reports of the plan.

Prince Reza Pahlavi, some local law enforcement officials labeled the reports received Friday as false.



Crown Prince Reza

Turks said linking U.S. bases to local production of weapons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Turkey is linking the future of its U.S. bases with the right to manufacture some American weapons, thus reducing its vulnerability to U.S. arms embargoes, diplomatic sources said Sunday.

They argue it would be cheaper to equip the 500,000-man Turkish army with weapons manufactured locally.

U.S. officials said the Turks linked this request with further use of the military bases, which have taken on added importance in light of the uncertain future of U.S. bases in Iran.

The sources said the two sides reached general agreement on the size of an economic package that would be part of an arrangement in which the United States would get another one-year's lease on its 26 military bases in Turkey.

Listening posts in those two countries monitor Soviet military activity and verify Russian compliance with arms limitation agreements.

U.S. officials said Turkish manufacture of U.S. weapons would be a sensitive issue in Congress, because the United States would lose some of the leverage it gets from the ability to cut off arms sales in the event of a dispute.

In Islamabad China official meets Zia

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 21 (R) — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks Sunday with Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq which were believed to have centered on the pro-Soviet government in neighboring Afghanistan.

China, Pakistan's neighbor to the north, is thought likely to be worried by the possibility of its influence here being eroded by the Soviet Union.

Hand grenade misses Israeli bus

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (R) — A hand grenade was hurled at an Israeli bus traveling through a Palestinian town on the West Bank Saturday night, military sources said. The grenade bounced off the bus and exploded on the street wounding nine person in El Bireh, near Ramallah.

Syria, UAE sign judicial accord

ABU DHABI, Jan. 21 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Syria signed a judicial cooperation agreement Sunday, the official Emirates News Agency reported. The agreement, signed by the Syrian and UAE ministers of justice, provides for the exchange of legal experts, repatriation of criminals and cooperation in other judicial fields.

Fog diverts Kuwait-bound planes

KUWAIT, Jan. 21 (R) — A number of Kuwait-bound planes were Sunday diverted to other airports in the region as dense fog engulfed Kuwait airport reducing visibility to nil, airport officials said.

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## Carter to release budget; Moscow assails priorities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — President Carter will send to Congress Monday a 1980 budget bigger than any of its predecessors but billed as an answer to inflation.

The budget would increase military spending in line with Carter's commitment to America's NATO allies and worry about growing Soviet strength. But it would cut back on social welfare funds as part of his bid to counter inflation, which the president calls the real enemy of Americans with low or fixed incomes.

Government officials said the budget would call for federal government expenditures totaling just over \$330 billion compared with \$493.4 billion in 1979.

The budget is subject to congressional approval and the plans for welfare cuts have already drawn strong opposition from liberals, blacks and old-age pensioners who believe that



President Carter poor Americans will be hurt by the economies.

The budget has also drawn an attack from the Soviet news agency Tass. Ignoring the protests of the American public, Carter is cutting funds for badly needed social programs in his 1980 federal budget in order to raise military expenditures, Tass charged on Saturday.

"The draft budget leaves no doubt that, like before, the government unreservedly gives priority to the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex to the detriment of the country's genuine needs," Tass said in a dispatch from Washington.

The news agency noted that Carter described the budget as "austere and stringent" and emphasized that "it will disappoint those Americans who are pressing for an increase in federal expenditure on domestic programs."

Tass said Carter justified the "extraordinary limitations" on government spending by the necessity to combat inflation, which during 1978 reached a rate of 9 per cent, as well as to reduce and ultimately eliminate chronic budget deficits.

But Tass added, "The president points out that in order to attain these ends, the country must make veritable sacrifices."

Carter will follow up the unveiling of his budget by delivering on Tuesday his annual State of the Union address, dealing with domestic and foreign policy.

Under the new budget, defense spending was expected to increase by about 10 per cent to \$123 billion because of what the administration calls rising Soviet strength in long-range nuclear missiles and conventional arms.

The extra defense outlay would make allowance for an estimated seven per cent inflation rate in the coming fiscal year, ending on Sept. 30, 1980. It would thus redeem a pledge by Carter to NATO allies that he would boost military expenditures by three per cent in real terms.

But the president has already said he will fulfill his anti-inflation pledges by reducing the budget deficit to \$29 billion,

## Armada of fishing boats claims U.S. Navy island

VIEQUES, Puerto Rico, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Fishermen trying to drive out the U.S. Navy landed Saturday on a dangerous bomb-filled beach and planted a banner claiming an entire small island, including the 80 per cent of it owned by the Navy.

The civilians disembarked from a fleet of 40 boats that sailed into the danger zone of an area slated for four-nation warship maneuvers.

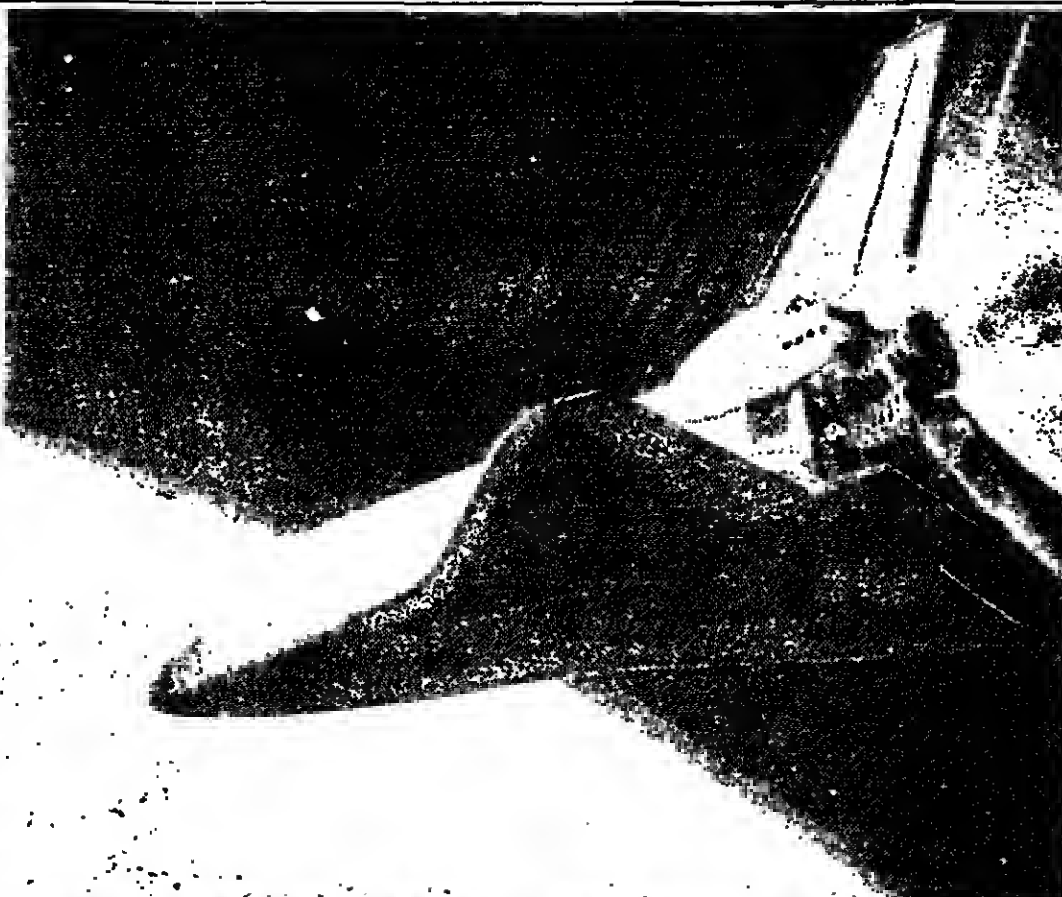
Fishermen reported by radio that they successfully planted a banner claiming "our island," but they were warned by two naval officers that the landing zone was filled with dangerous, unexploded shells and bombs from target practice.

The officers withdrew without taking further action after giving the warning.

The 200 protesters at sea were supported at a dock in Vieques by 30 people from a group called the National Council of Clients, which crusades for the poor.

The president of the council, E.T. Morgan, of Newark, N.J., sailed on a small boat with the seafaring demonstrators.

Adm. Arthur Kneizer, the Caribbean commander, warned the fishermen they would be punished by law if they disobeyed an off-limits order that took effect Saturday, limiting fishing in a "danger area."



FLAGSHIP: What is hoped will become the standard bearer of the U.S. space program, the space shuttle Enterprise, has run into engine trouble, delaying its maiden flight. It is named after the starship of the television show, Star Trek.

Space shot due Nov. 9

## Shuttle debut postponed again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI) — An exploding engine prompted the space agency to announce a six-week delay in the launch of the space shuttle on its first orbital test flight. The new target date is Nov. 9.

The delay, announced Saturday, was caused by an explosion of a prototype space shuttle engine during a ground test firing at a Mississippi test center last month.

NASA Administrator Robert Frosch announced the new launch date and said it is a "success oriented" target, meaning additional development problems with the shuttle's engines or other equipment could cause further delays.

The shuttle, a new breed of spaceship that will take off like a rocket and land

like an airplane, is the key to America's future in space. It will haul virtually all U.S. satellites into orbit and will be able to carry seven men and women.

Astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen will pilot the shuttle on its maiden flight. They will be launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., circle the earth for 53 hours and glide to a landing at Edwards Air Force Base, in California.

The flight originally was scheduled for March. Problems with the engine, the shuttle's heat protection system, its solid propellant booster rockets and a huge external tank forced delays to June and then to Sept. 28.

The September date could not be met because the en-

gine explosion delayed an important series of ground tests for the powerful hydrogen-oxygen engine. The shuttle will use three of the new power plants.

The explosion was caused by an oxygen pipe liner that was not properly attached. As frigid liquid oxygen was rushing through the pipe in a valve, the liner rubbed against metal and caused heat that started an internal fire.

A section of the engine blew apart and the 14-foot tall power plant was heavily damaged.

Program Manager Robert Thompson said in a recent interview at the Johnson Space Center in Houston that only a minor modification was required to eliminate that problem in the future.

## Allies said studying new mid-range missile

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — The United States and 14 major Western allies are reportedly considering development of a nuclear missile to be stationed in Europe within range of the Soviet Union.

But U.S. officials declined comment on the report, in Saturday's "New York Times" which said development of the missile was being considered by the United States, Britain, France and West Germany.

The newspaper said the missile was discussed at the summit between leaders of the four countries in Guadeloupe two weeks ago.

A White House official called the story "speculative" and said the administration did not want to comment on it.

Officials said security issues affecting Europe were discussed at the Guadeloupe meeting, although they stressed that no decisions had been reached.

The United States has nuclear-armed missiles in Western Europe but they do not have the range to reach targets in the Soviet Union.

Quoting administration officials, the "Times" reported the four leaders, who met on the Caribbean island for four days earlier this month, discussed the missile and said it would be developed by the United States.

The leaders viewed the missile as a possible response to the Soviet Union's development of new nuclear missiles and bombers directed against Western Europe, particularly the intermediate-range weapon known as the SS-20, the newspaper said.

One administration official said that for more than a year, "there has been some concern by the United States and its allies about Soviet deployment of the SS-20."

He said there also has been concern that the Soviets "have not matched the restraint shown by the United States" not going forward with production of the neutron bomb, obviously there have been discussions on what ought to be done to counter Soviet capabilities.

## U.S. panel may loosen smog rules

WASHINGTON, Jan. (AP) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is preparing to cut by 50 per cent its anti-smog standards in urban areas, it was reported Sunday.

The "Washington Post" said the EPA, pressured by administration inflation fighters and the oil, chemical and auto industries, will probably raise the permissible level of soot from .08 to .12 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

EPA officials were not immediately available for comment on the report.

EPA Administrator Douglas Costle is expected to make an announcement this week.


Costle is expected to make an announcement this week. It probably won't satisfy the industry or environmentalists, both of which object to current standards, the "Post" said.

## Anniversary of Reich attracts rival rallies

STUTTGART, West Germany, Jan. 21 (R) — A right-wing ceremony to mark the 108th anniversary of the foundation of the German Reich Sunday prompted a rival demonstration of 300 anti-fascists and leftists.

The anniversary ceremony, organized by the extreme right-

wing National Democratic Party, attracted 70 participants. Over four times as many people protested, against a ceremony in a rally called the Union of Victims of Persecution. They included trade unionists and a vast of left-wing groups. There were no incidents.



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# Hong Kong police question Huey Fong captain, crew

HONG KONG, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Hong Kong police Sunday questioned the skipper and crew of the Taiwanese freighter Huey Fong as more of the 3,400 Vietnamese refugees on the battered boat came ashore to start new lives.

More than 700 people have landed since the Hong Kong government Saturday gave per-

mission for the refugees to enter the colony after waiting a month at sea.

Under new Hong Kong laws, Captain Shu Sheu-wen could lose his vessel and be jailed for four years for carrying unscheduled passengers.

The refugees were taken to an old Royal Air Force base as they landed and officials said

they would be detained there until their status was established.

But the officials ruled out any likelihood of the refugees being sent back to Vietnam as illegal immigrants and United Nations officials were expected to find them new homes abroad.

British authorities here decided to let the refugees into the already over-crowded colony on humanitarian grounds after the government in Taiwan, the ship's original destination, refused to take them.

Meanwhile, U.N. officials in Manila were hoping Sunday that the action would persuade the Philippines to relent and allow more than 2,300 Vietnamese stranded on a ship off Manila Bay for the past four weeks to come ashore.

About 250 of the refugees on the freighter Tung An have already been guaranteed resettlement, mainly in France and Israel.

The latest refugees left the Huey Fong in six groups as immigration officials worked feverishly to complete processing.

An unidentified 27-year-old pregnant woman was rushed from the ship by a police launch to an ambulance and taken to the Queen Mary Hospital.

## Taiwan claims holding two Peking subversives

TAIPEI, Jan. 21 (AP) — Authorities have arrested two men and seized secret documents and evidence indicating that China sent agents to Taiwan for sabotage and sedition, the government said Sunday.

Two Taiwanese, a father and a son, were arrested Sunday on charges of sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the government, a government official said. He claimed documents showed that mainland China's recent efforts for trade, postal and air links with Taiwan were made for the purpose of political intrigue.

The Investigation Bureau identified the two defendants as Yu Engfa, 76, of Kaohsiung in south Taiwan, and his 27-year-old son, Yu Ju-yen.

## Witness, account

## ambodia's 12-year-old soldiers dig in

UPI photographer Knipit arrived crossed the Thai border into Cambodia to interview a band of Khmer Rouge soldiers digging in for stand against advancing Vietnamese forces. Here is his report.

By Knipit Phumvut GALAW VILLAGE, Cambodia, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Except for the wounded, everyone was busy digging trenches and laying booby traps before the Vietnamese came.

Through their morale appeared high, the 2,400 Khmer Rouge "troops" dug in with their backs to the Thai border shared the uneasy feeling at time was running short. Many of the soldiers were more than 12-year-old boys and girls. They flashed road smiles through dirt-streaked faces as they brandished American-made M16 rifles, some taller than they were.

## Soviet-British alliance

## Powell sees new balance of power

DONCASTER, England, Jan. 21 (R) — A new world balance of power with Britain, the Soviet Union and Spain lined up opposite the United States, China and West Germany has been forecast by British politician Lord Powell.

In a speech at Doncaster central England, Powell said Sunday that American rapprochement with China would destroy the East-West balance of the past 30 years. Britain's refusal to join in any linking European Economic Community (EEC) treaties meant it would not come part of a continental bloc and would instead vest in its historic distrust European hegemony, he said.

Powell, a former Conservative Party minister but now

Unionist member of parliament for a Northern Ireland constituency, is a bitter enemy of British membership of the EEC.

## British winter weather halts Heathrow traffic

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Fog and icy conditions led to traffic accidents and disruption of early morning flights at Heathrow Airport Sunday.

Police said 25 cars were involved in a pile-up on a highway overpass in Basildon, Essex, 20 miles east of London. Eighteen passengers were taken to a hospital, as was a police officer who had to jump 20 feet to the ground below to avoid an oncoming

car. Transatlantic flights were diverted from Heathrow to other European airports, as fog blanketed the London area, but the mists lifted by mid morning.

And the worst winter weather for many years continued to hit other parts of Britain. More than 50 main roads in Scotland, Wales and the north of England were made impassable by overnight blizzards.



LONDON: Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Monday Gromyko arrives in Rome for the first visit of a senior official outside the Soviet bloc since the invasion of Cambodia, the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty and the Shah's leaving Iran.

## Tense atmosphere

## Soviet minister in Rome today

ROME, Jan. 21 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrives Monday for tense talks with Italian leaders and an audience with Pope John Paul, who is no friend of Communism.

He will be the first high-ranking Soviet official to come to the West since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, the departure of the Shah from Iran, the collapse of

the Cambodian government and the signing of the Chinese-Japanese friendship treaty. The significant alteration in the world balance and will doubtless figure in Gromyko's talks.

He is also expected to come under close questioning during his meetings with Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani, Foreign Minister Sandro Pertini and the Soviet Union's recent warning to Western leaders not sell arms to China.

The warning, in letters from President Brezhnev to Andreotti and the leaders of Britain, France and West Germany, drew indignant responses from Italian politicians.

Discussing the subject again Sunday, the independent newspaper "La Repubblica" called it a "rude interference in sovereign affairs of a nation."

The official Communist daily "L'Unita," in a report from Moscow on the visit, mentioned the letter without critical comment. Italy's powerful Communist Party is showing signs of losing patience in its support

## Angola accepts request to discuss Chinese ties

LONDON, Jan. 21 (R) — Angola announced Saturday night it had accepted a request from China for a meeting to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations, the official news agency Angop said.

It quoted a communiqué issued by Angola's top ruling body, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

China supported the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) which lost the post-independence war against the Cuban and Russian-backed MPLA.

But after meetings between Angolan President Agostinho Neto and Zaire head of state Mobutu Sese Seko last year FNLA operations from Zaire

bases ceased and many FNLA supporters have returned to Angola under a presidential amnesty.

Angop said the Political Bureau gave no indication of when or where the first contacts with China would take place.

China played only a token role in the Angolan Civil War which erupted before independence in November 1975, supplying some arms and training to FNLA guerrillas.

The main backing for the FNLA came from the United States, which supplied arms to Zaire for the FNLA guerrillas based there.

China sided with the FNLA to help counterbalance Soviet backing for the MPLA.

## French police, colleagues clash

PARIS, Jan. 21 (R) — Police protesting against increased street violence clashed with colleagues controlling their demonstration in Paris Saturday, eyewitnesses said. They said fist flew and there were scuffles when uniformed police refused to allow several hundred of their demonstrating colleagues to march on the police authority office to voice their grievances.

## 30,000-year-old coffins discovered

JAKARTA, Jan. 21 (R) — A team of Indonesian archaeologists has discovered four stone coffins estimated to be between 20,000 to 30,000 years old in Sumbawa island, east of Bali, Antara news agency reported Sunday. Antara said 12 axes were found inside the coffins.

## Bombay boiler toll rises to ten

BOMBAY, Jan. 21 (AP) — The death toll in a boiler here explosion rose to 10 Saturday with the death of three injured persons in a local hospital, the United News of India reported.

## Five die in El Salvador shoot-out

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 21 (UPI) — A shooting at what police called a guerrilla base but what church officials said was a catechism class killed five persons Saturday, including a 14-year-old boy and a 20-year-old priest. Authorities said the five died when security agents raiding a terrorist training center were met with small arms fire from inside the house in the suburb of San Antonio Abad, two miles north of San Salvador.

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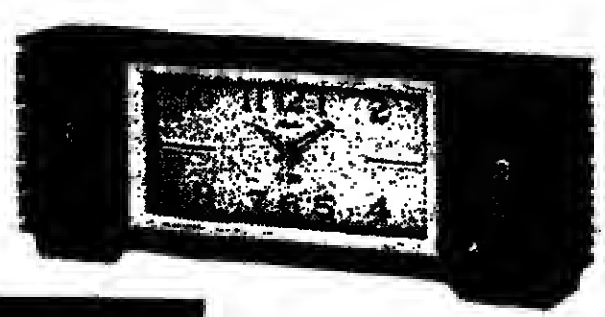
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## NEW OPPORTUNITY

The current meeting of the Palestine National Council in Damascus may turn out to be the most important session the parliament-in-exile has ever held. Crucial decisions need to be made at the meeting — decisions that could have a decisive impact on the fragile Middle East peace process and the chances for the eventual creation of a Palestinian state. The key to the success of the conference will be the ability of the various Palestinian groups to overcome their differences and forge a realistic joint strategy for the Palestinians that will enable them to play a role in the determination of their own future. Palestinians have long been bitter about the fact that they have had no voice in decisions affecting their lives, their destiny and their national rights. Given the course of recent events in the region, the Palestinian people may now have an unprecedented opportunity to become a major actor in the Middle East peace process, with the blessings of both the United States and the Soviet Union. The political strategy being mapped out in Damascus could enable the Palestinians to seize that opportunity, and effect a major change in the Middle East peace process.

There are clear indications from Washington that the Carter administration is anxious to find a mutually satisfactory formula for initiating an open dialogue with the PLO. Earlier American insistence, (born of Israeli pressure) that the Palestinian resistance movement make major changes in the national charter has given way to a softer U.S. stand, which calls on the PLO to accept the principles of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The Carter administration has already opened a secret dialogue with PLO officials, through congressional and other intermediaries. It now wants to formalize that dialogue, but because of domestic pressures, orchestrated by the Israeli lobby, the administration needs a concrete gesture from the Palestinians to justify open contacts. That gesture could come from the Palestine National Council session in Damascus.

One development that could thrust the Palestinians into the forefront of the Middle East peace process would be the creation of a provisional government-in-exile, a formal body which would include leaders from all major segments of the Palestinian political spectrum. Such a provisional government would be viewed by most countries as a sign of Palestinian realism and responsibility, and would provide a perfect vehicle for Palestinian participation in comprehensive peace negotiations. Another alternative for the PNC would be a decision to allow a specific Arab country — Jordan is most often mentioned in this regard — to speak for the Palestinians in future negotiations. This alternative is perhaps less desirable than the government-in-exile concept, since it theoretically limits direct Palestinian participation in the determination of their own future, but if the Arab country in question were prepared to reflect Palestinian views frankly and directly, without substantial modification, such "mediation" might prove fruitful. Whatever decisions result from the National Council meeting, it is to be hoped that the Palestinian leadership does not turn its back totally on a peaceful solution to the conflict. Certainly we can expect heated debates over strategy and tactics, but, given the current climate of Palestinian opinion, there is much to be said for active Palestinian involvement in the peace process — if only to demonstrate to the Americans the bankruptcy of current Israeli policy. If the Palestinians finally decide to call Israel's bluff and challenge the Jewish state to accept a comprehensive and just peace, the worse that can happen is that we will all end up back where we started — but this time with the United States in our corner. The international momentum is in the Palestinians' favor. They should capitalize on it, before the opportunity is lost forever.

## Europe reneges

By John Madeley  
BRUSSELS — The European Community has given only one fifth of the aid that it has promised to 35 developing countries. Under the terms of the 1975 Lome Convention, \$3.4 billion worth of aid was due to have gone from the EEC to countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) by the end of 1979.

Claude Cheysson, the Common Market's Commissioner for Development, has admitted that less than \$700 million has so far been given.

ACP countries blame top-heavy bureaucracy in Europe for the delays. They claim that minor decisions have to be taken at a very high level and say that they are getting 40 per cent less aid from the EEC than they were before the Lome Convention was signed. Some ACP countries have received nothing.

These figures are embarrassing for the Common Market, for the Lome Convention was

heralded as a showcase convention which was proof that the Community was not a rich men's club but that it genuinely wanted to help poor countries with trade and aid.

Cheysson told a seminar in Brussels this month that ACP countries were right to blame Europe's "cumbersome structures" for the delays. But he also blamed some ACP countries for failing to come up with projects that qualified for aid.

The Convention is due to expire at the end of 1979, and re-negotiations for a follow-up agreement have run into difficulties. ACP countries claim that not only has aid fallen, but the present Convention has brought them virtually no trading benefits.

Edwin Carrington, a Jamaican delegate at the meeting, said that although in theory the EEC allowed 95 per cent of ACP manufactured goods into Europe, in practice there were complicated rules which kept out many goods. (OFNS)

'IT'S NOT A BIRD, NOT A PLANE — IT'S STUPERMAN!'



## The unity of Canada

By Stanley Meisler

QUEBEC — The provincial government of Quebec and the federal government of Canada are battling each other these days, in a war of statistics, graphs and economic jargon. At stake is the unity of Canada.

Federal officials are trying to persuade the voters of Quebec that independence, or anything like it, would bring on economic disaster.

Provincial officials insist that the Quebecers can have both independence and economic good times. In fact, the provincial officials say, Quebec is being held back economically by the Canadian federal system.

These countering arguments underline what is probably the most important issue in the impending Quebec referendum. No date has been fixed, but Premier Rene Levesque has announced that within 18 months he will ask the voters of Quebec to approve what he calls "sovereignty association."

If the voters agree, Levesque says he will negotiate with Canada for a sovereign Quebec retaining most of its economic ties with the federation.

Some analysts believe that the economic arguments cancel each other.

"There is enough truth on both sides to make it difficult for the referendum to be fought on the economic issue," said Claude Forget, a Liberal Party member of the provincial legislature (now officially the "National Assembly"). "People don't know which side is right. It's a game for the experts."

Nevertheless, both sides are spewing forth economic re-

ports at a rate making it clear that both look on the issue as vital.

Levesque has underscored the significance of the issue by setting sovereignty association, not just sovereignty, as his goal. This amounts to an admission by Levesque that Quebecers would reject independence unless they were given assurances against economic disruption.

A few basic lines of argument have emerged from the maze of reports. In general, the federal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau attempts to prove that Quebec needs Canada more than Canada needs Quebec. Therefore, according to this argument, it would be pointless for Canada to continue in economic association with a sovereign Quebec. Canada would have little or nothing to gain from it.

Premier Levesque and his Quebecois advance two almost contradictory arguments. They insist that Quebec has been hurt for more than two centuries by British and Canadian economic policies. Despite this, the Parti Quebecois concludes that continued association is necessary and assures Quebecers that the logic of economics would pressure Canada into keeping its economic association with a sovereign Quebec.

The federal arguments have been detailed in a series of reports issued by Marc Lalonde, the Minister of Justice. The key point is made in a report that says the Quebec economy, from the perspective of its manufacturing base, is at least four times more dependent upon the other nine provinces than they are on Quebec.

Without the tariffs to keep out cheaper foreign goods, the Quebec textile industry, according to the federal government, would be crippled. To protect Quebec textiles, Canadian consumers must pay higher prices. There would be no reason to do this, according to the federal government, if Quebec were not politically a part of Canada.

This is true of other industries. The federal studies say that the products of Quebec receive more tariff protection than the products of other provinces. For this reason, the federal government says, the other provinces would probably reject economic association with a sovereign Quebec.

"The real choice facing Quebec," one report concludes, "appears to be outright separatism or participation in a renewed federalism."

Outright separatism, in the view of the federal government, would cut down the sale of Quebec's goods to Canada and thus reduce the number of jobs needed to produce the goods. This argument, however, is challenged by economist Tim Hazeldine of the federally supported but independent Economic Council of Canada.

Using computers, Hazeldine concluded that Quebec would lose only 21,565 jobs if it became independent and could make up for this loss by devaluing its currency. The devalued currency would lower the cost of Quebec's goods outside its borders and this, in turn, would boost sales and increase the number of jobs needed to meet the new demand. —(LAT)

## saudi press review

Most papers commented on the latest Israeli incursions into southern Lebanon and called on the United Nations to take "a more effective guardian of peace." "Al-Medina" said the United Nations "has declined into an ineffectual body whose resolutions are often flouted, particularly by Israel."

The paper said "Palestinian attacks on the Jewish state take place deep inside the country by Palestinians living in the occupied lands but every time there is an attack, the Israelis retaliate against Lebanon."

"So the question poses itself: Why does Lebanon have to pay the price for every Palestinian uprising inside the occupied lands?"

The paper attributed that to the fact that Lebanon has been weakened by four years of communal war "which is un-

likely to abate" or because Israel "has armies of informants" inside the country supplying it with intelligence that makes it easy to strike at will.

The paper called upon world public opinion to make a brave stand against Israel. Such a stand, the paper said, would restore the world body's prestige.

"Al-Jazirah" quoted the Singapore foreign minister's statement that the nations of Southeast Asia "have lost confidence in the good intentions of Vietnam following its invasion of Cambodia and do not know which country is next on the list."

The paper said that the key lies with the Soviets "who use regimes like that of Vietnam and Cuba to carry out their plans for subjugating other people."

The paper said "it is not enough for the non-Communist states of Southeast Asia to condemn the invasion and await their turn. They must act on the assumption that they would be invaded and prepare for the worst by joining a mutual defense pact to defend each other against aggression."

"Okaz" detected a similarity of views between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding Iran.

"In view of this similarity, it is imperative that the Iranian people should reach a political formula for stability and remain impervious to foreign intervention and influence. The Soviet-American agreement on Iran explains clearly superpower policies regarding other regional conflicts in the Middle East. Consequently, it is entirely in the hands of the Iranian people

## Optimistic Arab-Americans

By Bob Lebling

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the Arab-American community, just back from a trip to the Arab world, have concluded that the growing Arab political consensus in the wake of the Camp David talks "holds great hope for Middle East peace" — provided the Carter administration responds positively to it.

A leadership delegation from the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), which visited eight Arab countries last month and held meetings with a number of Arab heads of state, has presented a report on its trip to the administration and key lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

The delegation, headed by NAAA President Dr. Hisham Sharabi, said the Arab leaders "were eager to have their perspective understood in Washington" and welcomed the Arab-American leaders as unofficial intermediaries with the Carter administration.

Sharabi and his delegation met with Jordan's King Hussein, Syrian President Hafez Assad, Lebanon's President Elias Sarkis, Saudi Arabia's King Khalid and the rulers of Bahrain and Qatar.

The Arab-American leaders also met with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and other members of the PLO's Executive Committee.

As a result of its talks, the group concluded that the "widespread criticism" of the Camp David initiative in the Arab world "is evolving into a political consensus that holds great hope for Middle East peace."

The heart of this consensus,

the delegation said, is "Arab willingness to make peace with Israel, but not on the basis of the Camp David documents in their current form."

What the Arab world seeks "is a formula for resolution of the Palestine issue that would include Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, Palestinian self-determination, and provision for refugee rights in exchange for acceptance of Israel."

A contributing factor in the new Arab consensus is the recent reconciliation of Syria and Iraq, which "has the potential for effecting a major swing in Arab political and economic power," the delegation said.

The group described last autumn's Arab summit in Baghdad as "an extraordinary event that saw Arab countries with varying philosophies beginning to develop a unified perspective on major political issues."

Another factor contributing to the Arab consensus has been the political crisis in Iran, which has "provided a powerful stimulus to conservative Arab states to join their Arab brothers."

These countries, including the major Arab oil states, "are deeply concerned about political destabilization and Soviet influence in the region and view political solidarity with other Arabs as essential to their own security," the NAAA team said.

The group also noted that King Hussein has taken on a new, enhanced role in the Arab world, following the Camp David summit.

The Jordanian monarch "was shocked by the lack of consultation with him over the

future of the West Bank," the delegation said, and was "angered by the inadequacy of the Camp David document and by administration pressure on him to accede to it."

Hussein's status as an Arab leader was "enhanced" at the Baghdad conference, when Jordan and the PLO were named joint managers of a sizable Arab development fund for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the group noted.

The NAAA delegates expected King Hussein to speak for the new Arab consensus should he make an expected visit to Washington early this year.

In its recommendations, the NAAA team urged President Carter to respond positively to the Arab political consensus, which it said "holds the possibility of widespread Arab participation in the peace process on terms that the rest of the world has already accepted as fair to all sides."

The group said it believed the American people and Congress would support the president in any moves that would ensure Israeli security but at the same time "require abandonment of its 1967 conquests."

The NAAA delegation saw a forthcoming U.S. visit of King Hussein as "the logical starting point" for a new initiative by the Carter administration.

"The administration should make every effort to indicate the seriousness with which it regards the views (King Hussein) will be expressing not only on behalf of Jordan but for the first time also on behalf of the Syrians, the Palestinians, and most of the rest of the Arab world," the NAAA said.

## Ugandan refugees

By Sue Masterson

and Anton Kovacs

VIENNA —

For six years a group of 31 Ugandan Asians has been waiting in humiliating conditions in the isolated Traiskirchen refugee camp in Austria to be reunited with families in Britain.

So far the British government has refused to admit them and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has now put in what it regards as "a final application on their behalf."

In the chaos of the "last days of the evacuation of Asians from Uganda, some were promised evacuation to Britain via an unknown third country. Three hundred came to Austria. Two hundred have settled here, others have emigrated elsewhere. Only 31 have hung on, fighting for what they believe to be their right to go to Britain."

Abdul Majid Nagi, 55, former assistant district manager at the Jinja hydroelectric plant, has been in jail three times in Austria in the past two years for refusing to ac-

cept identity papers which describe him as stateless.

Traiskirchen camp has broken up his marriage and prematurely aged him. For the first three years in Austria he was employed as an unskilled laborer. Then unemployment began to rise and he, like many other refugees working in temporary jobs, was dismissed. His daughter, Attyya, now almost 18 and pretty and intelligent, was forced to leave school and work in a supermarket at half the average wage to provide their sole income.

Father and daughter share one small room in the camp barracks. "It is not a healthy situation," says Nagi. "There is no privacy."

Most of their income is spent on food. The camp makes no allowance for religious eating habits, so that normal camp meals are mostly unsuitable for them.

Most of the Asians are suffering from some degree of malnutrition. If they become ill the camp doctor gives them meat tickets for extra food, dairy produce and vegetables, but as soon as they are better

they lose these concessions.

Nagi, who served for five years in the British Army, says most of the family are in Britain.

Ratilal Vaja, 35, his wife and two young children, one born in the camp, also live in one room, most of which is occupied by their beds. Above the table is their altar. For water they have to walk through the barracks to a washroom located opposite a latrine whose stench permeates the whole building.

Vaja's brother, Pranjan, was admitted to Britain with his wife and three children last November. Pranjan is contracted tuberculosis from the East European refugee who form the bulk of the camp's 1,300 inhabitants, as this made him a hardship case eligible for admittance.

Traiskirchen camp, where buildings date from the turn of the century, is permanently overcrowded as the stream of East European refugees increases. On average the refugees spend six months there waiting to emigrate, mainly to America, Canada, Australia and South Africa. — (OFNS)

## Democracy in Bangladesh

By Kevin Rafferty

DACCA —

Bangladesh celebrated its seventh birthday last month and the capital was abuzz with news, rumor and gossip of the general election campaign that is in full swing and will herald the "return of democracy" to the most densely populated country on earth. Newspapers are full of stories of promises and accusation, smear and

slander, in the best tradition of the West.

But a senior army staff officer admitted: "The West, and especially the U.S. Congress, likes it if we can be called a 'democracy. It will make it easier for us to get aid. That is the main importance of the Jan. 27 election."

It is said that where there are two Bengalis gathered together there are three potential political parties. Today there are at

least 22 and at the last count 14, including all the leading opposition groups, had threatened to boycott the election because it is being held under martial law.

The threat is a good opening gambit. President Zia ur Rahman needs the opposition to participate to make his democracy credible; but the opposition also needs to win some seats and a share of the action. — (OFNS)

to bring back peace and security to their country. This includes the military, the religious groups, the regency council and others," the paper said.

"Al-Bilad" called on the Palestinian resistance movement to

organize itself on a "more rational" basis.

"Since the movement has decided to fight the Israelis in the full knowledge that it lacks the military power to meet the Israelis effectively on the battle-

field, their first task is to unite its various groups as a foundation of its armed struggle. "If the PLO can do that, it will be sure of full Arab support regardless of political developments in the region."



Father to son: Have a coat made for your brother Dhimah, a sweater for Obaid, and if the telephone does not work by nightfall, make a fix coat for it. —AL-JAZIRAH



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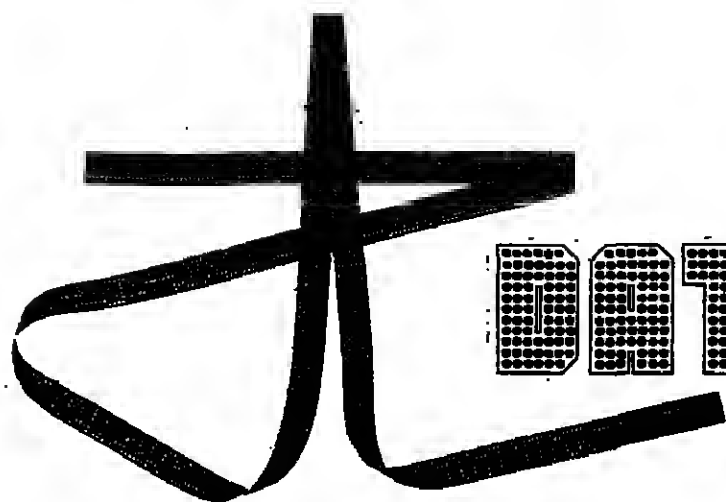
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# Current views and policies of the PFLP

By Richard Sisk

DAMASCUS—A dramatic September, 1970, photograph of a hijacked jetliner exploding in the Jordanian desert adorns a wall in the Beirut headquarters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The picture is symbolic for Dr. George Habash, it represents the apex of the PFLP's airline hijacking campaign. But it also signalled the first shot in the Black September war which drove the Palestinians from Jordan.

In a rare interview with a Western reporter, Dr. Habash, the American university-educated Palestinian leader, explained why he adopted the hijacking tactic and why he later disavowed such activities after 1972. Dr. Habash also set forth his policies on the United States, Iran, Jordan, Camp David and other Palestinian groups in the PLO as the Palestinian commando war enters its fourth decade.

The interview took place Friday in Damascus, where Habash is attending the 14th session of the Palestine National Council, often called the parliament-in-exile of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Habash says the motive for the hijackings stemmed from the creation of Israel, "when we were dismissed like sheep from our homes and told to live in tents."

Initially, he said, the Palestinians counted on international agencies and world opinion for relief.

"But, sorry to say, 20 years passed and our people remained as they were," the soft-spoken Habash said.

"When we started our armed struggle, we were really under the full conviction that we had the right to use all means of armed struggle in order to make our cause well known at the world level."

"And that is why we took this line of hijacking."

"This was not our only line, or even our main line," Habash said, in a reference to the PFLP's attempts at political organization.

"I don't know why you in the West made it seem as if the PFLP only specializes in this hijacking business," he said.

The so-called "hijacking business" reached its peak on Sept. 6, 1970, when, within a space of four hours, PFLP

commandos hijacked two American and one Swiss jetliner. A fourth hijack attempt of an Israeli El Al jet was foiled.

Two of the commandeered jets — an American and the Swiss planes — were flown to the sandy desert airstrip known as Dawson field outside Amman and the third — a Pan Am jet — was flown to Cairo where it was blown up upon landing after the passengers had been evacuated.

Three days later a third plane — a British jetliner — was also hijacked and joined the other two in the Jordanian desert. The PFLP had more than 300 hostages with which to barter and King Hussein was in no position to pressure the PFLP.

Days later, King Hussein sent his army into Amman and drove out the Palestinians in a bloody purge that became known as "Black September."

The hijacking business went into decline after Black September and less than two years later was completely abandoned by the PFLP.

After 1972, Habash said, "We felt this tactic was being misunderstood. That is why we said, okay, let's leave this line — our cause is so well known now — and let's concentrate on our real strategy, which is a people's warfare strategy."

The abandonment of the hijack tactic led to a split in the PFLP ranks and the late Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat broke away and continued to organize hijackings.

As the Palestinian resistance movement enters its fourth decade, Habash explained the PFLP policies of opposition against the United States, Israel and all "imperialist, imperialist in the Middle East."

Although still an avowed leftist, Habash said he saw no contradiction in supporting the current Islamic opposition in Iran, led by Ayatollah Khomeini.

"We're pushing at the present moment for all forces to unite against American imperialism and against Israel in spite of ideological differences," he said.

"We're fully ready to cooperate with Khomeini, because Khomeini is anti-Israel, anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist."

Habash adamantly opposed the PLO's current efforts at seeking a rapprochement with King Hussein. (UPI)

## The role of the bazaarihas in Iran's turmoil

By Don A. Schaefer

TEHRAN — One of the most powerful men among those trying to push the Shah from his throne is a quiet shoemaker from the Tehran bazaar of whom few Iranians — and probably not even the Shah — have ever heard.

His name is Haj Mahmoud Maoya. He is about 65 years old and appears to be too humble and unassuming to wield the kind of power that may tumble a dynasty.

Yet Maoya, along with four other chiefs of the mysterious Bazaar Merchants Association, commands enough emotional and commercial resources to mobilize the nation's Shiite leaders, to put thousands of riotous demonstrators quickly into the streets and, perhaps, to determine the fate of the Iranian palace.

To understand his power base and its influence on the crisis in Iran, according to a Faris-speaking American political scientist here, one must recognize the three basic institutions that historically have held the country together.

First was the monarchy, which commanded the military and the national treasury, including its oil revenues. Second was the Muslim faith, espoused by more than nine out of 10 Iranians.

And third was the bazaar, the commercial and financial core of every Iranian city, which until recently handled a third of the nation's imports, most of its non-petroleum exports and two-thirds of its retail trade.

Virtually every bazaar in Iran has been closed by order of Maoya and his four colleagues through most of the days of political, social and economic chaos that followed fiery demonstrations throughout the country in early November.

Mobs of luti (roughly translated from Faris as hoodlums) have been recruited almost daily from the bazaar to join students demonstrating on the streets. Tens of millions of dollars have poured from the bazaar to religious leaders who, in order to continue their implacable opposition to the Shah, required vast sums to provide food, clothing and shelter for the people who have joined the demonstrations.

According to the political scientist, who asked not to be identified because he must remain anonymous in order to continue his research in Iran, the bazaar, with its mysterious leadership and complex organization structure, has orchestrated and financed most of the revolution against the Pahlavi dynasty.

To Western eyes, accustomed to the commercial and financial world of multinational corporations, international banks and profit-centered independent industries, the peculiarly Oriental institution of the bazaar would seem incapable of mustering such power.

The very word bazaar conjures images of murky alleys populated by small shopkeepers with avaricious eyes on every passing pocketbook. People like them have been favorite minor characters in dozens of spy thrillers and mystery films.

The setting, especially in the capital city of Tehran, reinforces the fictional image. Once a mud-walled trading post around which Tehran sprung up less than two centuries ago, the bazaar is now 10 square kilometers in size. Almost entirely roofed over, it contains in its labyrinth of unmapped streets, alleys and passageways an estimated 60,000 shops that in normal times have delighted tourists shopping for bargains in exotic Persian rugs and artifacts.

To outward appearances, the bazaar, as the merchants and their families are called, also fits the fictional image. Most look and act like humble shopkeepers, living hand-to-mouth in dimly lit storefronts. They are linked — one shop to another, one street to another and one city to another — by centuries-old family, ethnic, tribal, religious and commercial ties. In times of crisis these ties being forth a kind of unity incoercible to even the most efficient chamber of commerce. But aside from these powerful links, the fictional image of the bazaar is largely false.

Maoya, for example, is a bazaar shoemaker, but his shoe factories employ hundreds of workers and his multi-million-dollar industrial holdings also include an electric appliance manufacturing company. His four fellow-leaders of the Tehran bazaar, all of whom try to keep their personal identities secret from outsiders, also are wealthy men.

One reportedly is a steel and automobile parts importer, another a Persian carpet exporter, another a major agricultural commodities dealer who, before a price control crackdown by the Shah's government two years ago, made millions on wheat and meat imports after manipulating local markets to drive prices up.

The wealth of the bazaar is not held exclusively by the leaders. One relatively minor and more typical bazaar merchant, for example, is Mojtaba Araghchi, a rug salesman whose company, with branch offices in Geneva, London and Denver, does millions of dollars worth of business each year and whose warehouse behind what

he modestly calls his bazaar "shop" maintains a steady \$2 million inventory.

With so much at stake, why did these wealthy bazaariers turn against the monarchy and, as Maoya said in a rare but cryptic interview, insist "100 per cent" that the Shah leave?

The reasons were both commercial and religious. At their core were what the bazaariers believed to be two major mistakes committed by the Shah and his recent governments.

One was against the bazaariers themselves and the other against religion, which most of the bazaariers profess and to which they historically have given vast sums of money to augment an annual subsidy provided to the nation's mosques by the government.

To take the religious mistake first: until 1977, the Shah's government annually appropriated \$80 million to be given to the Ayatollahs of Iran for distribution as they wished. Another several million dollars came from the bazaariers on a voluntary basis.

Last year, the government, facing a tight deficit budget brought about by the Shah's over-ambitious industrialization and modernization plans, cut its share of the contribution to \$30 million.

Religious leaders already were upset by land reform measures in the 1960s and 1970s that had deprived the mosques of much of their added revenue and by modernization measures such as coeducation, legalized abortion and family laws that flouted ancient Islamic customs concerning marriage and the rights of women. But now they were furious. They took their complaints to the bazaariers, who had been the staunchest supporters of the faith and had the economic power to act.

Their complaints fell on fertile ears, because the bazaariers were furious with the government, too. In the pell-mell rush to modernize and industrialize, the Shah and his government had bypassed the bazaar. As billions of dollars in oil revenue financed huge new government projects, palace favorites made the deals for the major items, such as steel and cement imports.

State-run credit institutions took over the financing that the money-lenders of the bazaar once handled routinely. Semi-monopolistic state industries — in caviar, textiles and agricultural commodities, for example — cut drastically into bazaar

business. And, in a crowning blow, the Shah established a price control commission that fixed the costs of thousands of commodities, thereby wiping out at a blow the cherished bazaar practice of bargaining — and, incidentally, the bazaariers power to control the minimum of virtually every commodity traded in Iran.

During the period of price control, according to the German magazine "Der Spiegel," 250,000 shopkeepers in Tehran and 10 other cities were arrested and fined. About 8,000 drew prison sentences, most of them of about one year.

Thus, modernization pinched both the religious institution and the marketplace where it hurt the most — in the pocketbook and in the deep emotional wells of Islamic faith. Ancient custom sanctions bargaining in the bazaar — and Islam specifically condemns the kind of wheeling and dealing that saw bribes of hundreds of millions of dollars paid over to government favorites.

To devout merchants like Maoya, it was not only dirty pool but shockingly irreligious for a non-bazaarier entrepreneur to bribe his way through a mega-million-dollar cement or steel importing deal when a

bazaarier with a legal import license was there to handle it with old-fashioned bargaining.

Finally, the government announced ambitious plans to run an eight-lane highway through the center of the Tehran bazaar in order to relieve the crowded city's acute traffic congestion. Altogether, it was more than the bazaariers could take. So they acted, by encouraging the ayatollahs and the mullahs of mosques throughout Iran to rise against the Shah.

The result was turmoil, and the bazaariers had much to do with it. Not simply by egging on the religious leaders and financing the revolution, but by mobilizing their own forces within the bazaar and their remarkable communications network to help paralyze the national economy and bring mobs onto the streets.

According to those who have studied the bazaar, each of the five major leaders — one of whom acts as a chairman — has a network of subleaders who in turn run their own groups of lesser chiefs in a pyramidal structure that extends down to the luti, who include the tens of thousands of porters and laborers in the bazaar.

The net is said to be so efficient that the leader can put

5,000 luti on the streets, anywhere in Iran, within a half hour.

Communication from the bazaars to mosques throughout the nation is said to be equally rapid. Tape recordings of calls to strike by the exiled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leading and most implacable religious opponent of the Shah, are said to move out of the bazaar and on to the loudspeakers of most of the nation's mosques in a matter of hours.

Moreover, the bazaariers are believed to exercise significant influence among professionals and intellectuals through family connections. In many cases, the merchants' sons, wealthy by birth, have left the bazaar for their education and have moved into places of prominence in law, medicine, the universities and the government bureaucracy.

Thus, according to the American political scientist, a case can be made that the Shah of Iran owes his troubles, including the religious revolution, to his failure to placate the bazaariers or to give them a share of the riches that oil, for a few years, brought to Iran.

(LAT)

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## Indochina's historic parallels to the Balkan experience

By Mark Frankland

LONDON—The collapse of the unloved Pol Pot regime in Cambodia is a reminder of Indochina, far from being withdrawn into modest security at the end of the Vietnam war, remains one of the most dangerous parts of the world.

Dangerous because the centuries-old local quarrels of a region are still as entangled in the competition of great powers as they were when the Vietnamese began fighting the French for their independence after World War II.

Those who like historical parallels need look no further than the Balkans in 14. In the Balkans then as

Indochina now there was a mixture of small nations, most of them newly free to independence and clinging for a balance of power among themselves, and at powers which allowed its prestige to depend on working out of these various local passions.

What is being worked out now in Indochina are the national limits of the power of Vietnam. This theme is back beyond Ho Chi Minh's resistance to the French to the time when the Chinese, a nation of colonizing soldier-farmers, moved into the Indochina peninsula into the decadent Khmer empire.

It was only rivalry between the French and the Vietnamese that stopped Cambodia being allowed up 200 years ago, for the French Empire intervened and Cambodia became a colony. King Norodom, ancestor of Prince Sihanouk, refused for the rest of his life to leave his palace Phnom Penh as a protest against French rule.

Until 1953 you could still see his sessions in the palace museum, among them a black and white photograph of the French king of course, and the Vietnamese away, King Norodom on his own

could never have done. Sihanouk, only 31 when Cambodia became independent, understood this. He was a tragic ruler because his policy was based on this perception of his people's weakness.

He saw 50 million Vietnamese, energetic and able like all the peoples who have taken the foundations of their civilization from China, and at a peak in their historical fortunes. Against them were less than 10 million Cambodians, apparently exhausted by their medieval empire, and drawing from their mother civilization of India chiefly passivity and resignation.

Both Sihanouk and the Vietnamese understood how to involve the great powers in their cause. In his 17 years of rule the Cambodian prince was at different times friends and enemies with all of them.

Sihanouk has written how, when he first met Zhou Enlai at the Bandung Conference in 1955, "it was a case of love at first sight." But there were times when he quarrelled even with China and of course he was never a Communist (he is surely the only man who dared tell Mao the truth that he found Marx too boring to read).

The Vietnamese have played the same game, chiefly by exploiting the rivalry between China and the Soviet Union. But while Vietnam and Cambodia have pursued what to them were obvious and unchanging national interests, the great powers have pursued the far less stable (and some might say less real) interests of geopolitics.

Thus America first intervened in Indochina by supporting the French against Ho Chi Minh because this was seen as necessary to stop the spread of Communist China's influence. After the Sino-Soviet split the war in Vietnam became more of an indirect conflict against the Soviet Union, then supplying Vietnam with most of its weapons, and, at an even more abstract level,

a general test of American will.

Throughout its involvement, in other words, America found itself battling against the realities of the region. The most startling, and saddest, example of this came in 1970 when American troops invaded Cambodia and so helped to put in motion the train of events which led to the creation, and now the collapse, of the Pol Pot regime.

Of the two great powers now most directly involved in Indochina it is obviously the Soviet Union that has

done best in the geopolitical game because it has backed the strongest side. China, by contrast, looks weak. It supported Pol Pot, sent him weapons, aid and several thousand advisers and yet did nothing to stop what Peking says was an outright invasion by Vietnam.

What effect will this apparent impotence have on countries in Africa and Asia, which China encourages to resist Soviet influence, and yet, judging by Cambodia, cannot count on China acting on their behalf in a crisis?

The Chinese answer is that they have never claimed to be in the business of intervening in other countries' affairs. That is why they say they are not a superpower and do not mean to become one.

On the contrary, even Mao in his most crusading mood insisted that the only good revolution was the one that was made at home. The Chinese message today is a variant of that: the only real independence is the one you fight and win for yourself. (OFPS)

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## Israelis shun visits to the Arab West Bank

By William Claiborne

TEL AVIV — The sight of an Israeli family driving through the occupied West Bank on a leisurely outing is becoming increasingly rare as tensions rise among Palestinians and Israelis over the up-and-down negotiations for peace between Israel and Egypt.

Along the broad, tree-lined streets of Jericho, whose colorful marketplaces once were crowded with Israelis on a warm Saturday afternoon, it is unusual to see an Israeli-owned car with its distinctive yellow license tag.

The same is true in the bustling, traffic-clogged streets of the Arab town of Ramallah, where not long ago Israelis used to venture for bargain prices on clothing and fresh produce.

The pebble beaches of the Dead Sea, which used to be packed with Israelis, are much less crowded now. Israelis still go there to smear their bodies with the black, sulphide-rich mud and float languidly in the buoyant water, but more often than not they are outnumbered by Arabs and foreign tourists.

The trend of Israelis to stay away from the West Bank, which has evolved gradually over the last several years but accelerated since the Camp David summit conference, is rooted in suspicion, fear, uncertainty over the future of the area and fundamental sociological differences that have been magnified by the tension that has accompanied the turbulent peace negotiations.

Dani Schial, the military governor's staff officer for West Bank tourism, said another reason is that the novelty has worn off for Israelis in the 11 years since the area was seized from Jordan.

Schial said no statistics

are compiled on the number of visits because of the large number of uncontrolled entry points. But Israeli military and civilian authorities clearly are concerned about the shrinking volume, although for differing reasons.

Some West Bank occupation authorities say they are concerned because the presence of Israeli civilians in the occupied area — rather than causing security problems — actually makes the job of maintaining order easier.

The ideal of Israelis and Arabs peacefully mingling and shopping together in Arab towns creates a stable atmosphere, the authorities say, that is preferable to the appearance of a Jewish civilian in an exclusively Arab neighborhood.

Israeli political officials, on the other hand, say they are concerned because the key to the success of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's West Bank autonomy proposal is the peaceful coexistence of Arabs and Israelis, and a constant movement of the two groups between Israel and the occupied territories.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan made that point last September, saying: "I am not a foreigner on the West Bank, and I didn't want to be considered a foreigner. I should always have a right to take my car and my grandchildren and go to Jericho if I want."

Right now, the flow seems to be a one-way street. Nearly half the West Bank's 90,000 Palestinian workers hold jobs in Israel, even if they are jobs that many Israelis have come to shun — day labor, unskilled construction work and the like.

Moreover, a Palestinian driving to Israel in an automobile with the tell-tale blue license tag does so knowing the

trip will include obstacles. He can count on being stopped at least once — and usually more often — at Israeli army roadblocks, where soldiers brusquely check identity cards and search for weapons and bombs.

However, in the other direction, there normally are no such obstacles.

The decline in Israeli visitors to Arab towns has its exceptions. The markets and antique shops of Bethlehem and nearby Beit Jala, near Jerusalem, are still crowded with Israeli tourists on Saturdays.

Also, there are six Jewish settlements within a 30-km radius of Jerusalem, accounting for some of the Israeli traffic in these towns.

Hebron, with its tomb of the patriarchs that is holy to Jews and Muslims, is still one of the top attractions to Israelis, although they tend to visit the ancient tomb and then leave, rather than linger in the Arab town.

Some Israeli businessmen with interests on the West Bank say privately that they prefer to bring their Palestinian clients to Tel Aviv, rather than make regular visits to the West Bank — not so much out of fear of imminent danger as just a growing discomfort there.

The near absence of Israelis in Jericho is a startling contrast to five years ago, when so many Jews went there to shop that Israeli merchants complained loudly that their businesses were hurt.

Ramallah, where average prices are considerably lower than those in Jerusalem is almost completely boycotted by the large nearby Jewish community of New Yaacov, whose residents prefer to drive elsewhere to do their shopping. — (WP)



RASE oil pollution experiments show how polyurethane foams can clean water. The system is still at a laboratory testing stage.

## Japan's rent strike

By Sam Janason

TOKYO — For 23 years, the government's Japan Housing Corp., biggest landlord in the country, and its tenants got along fine.

Now, however, the Housing Corporation is discovering that neither harmony nor consensus is achieved without paying a price.

For the first time in its history, the corporation implemented a rent increase Sept. 1 for tenants of housing units opened through 1972. Even after an average 37 per cent increase — with a ceiling increase of \$35 a month — rents remain by far the cheapest in Japan, often less than a third of equivalent housing available from private owners.

An estimated 200,000 of 140,000 families affected responded by launching a rent revolt.

Housewives went to their banks, canceled automatic monthly rent deductions from family accounts and started paying only the old rental rate, in cash.

Housing Corporation officials admitted that the rent revolt probably would not have occurred if gradual rent increases had been implemented over the years. But each time an increase was considered, politics

apparently got in the way.

Cabinet after cabinet refused to allow the construction minister to use his authority to raise rents for fear that a public housing rent increase would spur other price increases and, in turn, subject the government to criticism that it was driving up the cost of living.

Even without public housing rent increases, however, consumer prices have more than quadrupled in the years since the Housing Corporation came into existence.

The Housing Corporation fixed rents on the basis of depreciation over a period of 20 years — compared with 10 years for privately financed housing — and used its interest-free government funds to keep building new apartment complexes. But it has run out of funds for repairs on the old ones.

About 80 per cent of the planned \$9.5 million in additional money from increased rent revenue has been earmarked for repairs, Housing Corporation officials said. The other 20 per cent is to be used to reduce rents paid by families residing in newer and higher-cost (around \$300 a month) public corporation apartments. — (LAT)

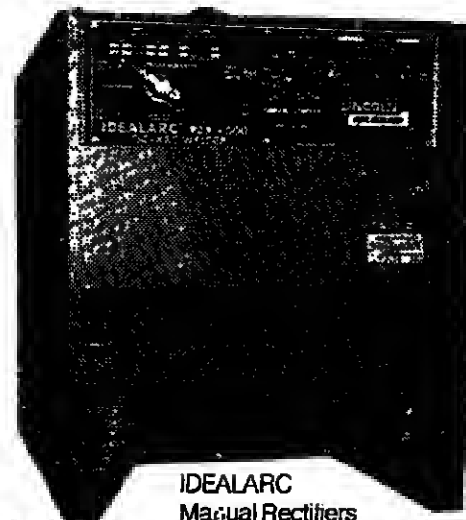
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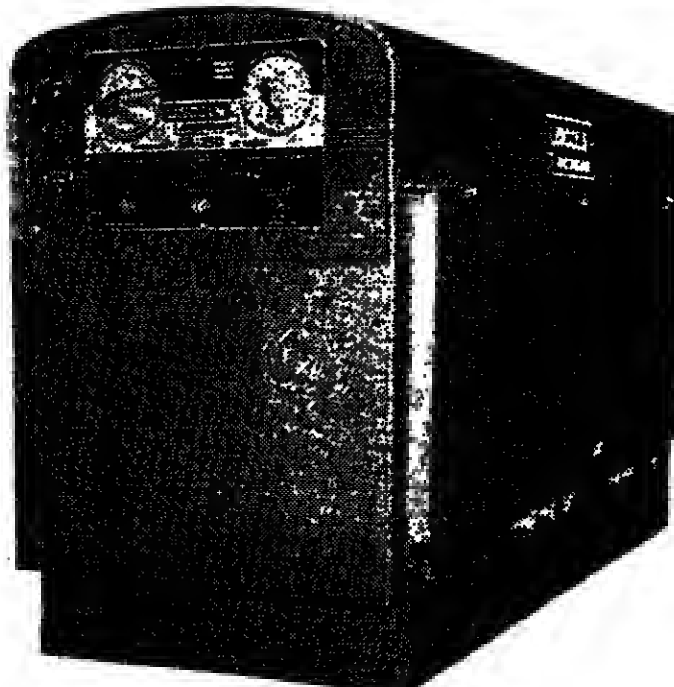
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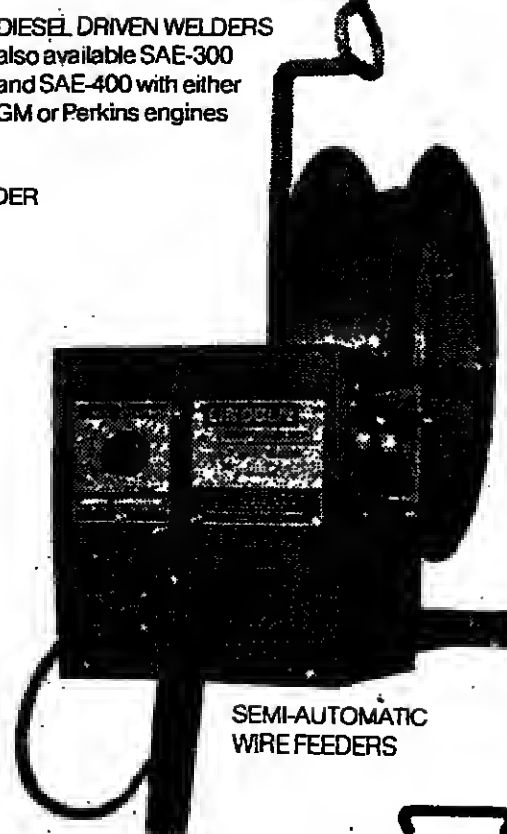
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## Investments in the United States

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK — Nothing, apparently, can diminish the attraction of the American economy. Through good times and bad, the United States has remained unchallenged as the most favored investment area in the world.

The evidence is everywhere — in the Japanese-language signs climbing the wall of an office building in Los Angeles, in the German executives cutting ceremonial ribbons to open an assembly line in Pennsylvania, in the French engineers supervising construction of an auto tire plant in Georgia, in the shingles of foreign banks springing up all over Wall Street, in the variety of languages heard on commuter trains in and out of virtually every business center in the country. The United States, long the fountainhead of wealth for the Western World, has become the largest recipient of wealth in the world.

The nature of the investments changes with the shifting economic tides. Real estate, manufacturing plants, stocks and bonds, government securities — all of them are feeling the impact of the steady flow of foreign money.

In 1977 foreign companies reported making 281 major investments in U.S. manufacturing facilities, according to a tabulation by the Conference Board, a nonprofit research organization. It was the highest total since the board began keeping records in 1968 — undoubtedly the highest total ever — and eclipsed the 254 transactions reported in 1976 and the recession-affected 161 investments in 1975. (The fact that the board only began tracking foreign investments 10 years ago is another indication of how insignificant they were before that time.) Dollar amounts were reported for only 150 of last year's investments and the total came to \$2.9 billion, but Conference Board analysts say the actual total is probably in the range of \$4 billion.

The biggest chunk of the investments — 137 of them — were outright acquisitions of American companies or major divisions of companies. A few years ago, foreigners bought mostly specific facilities and, a few years before that, they were mostly building plants of their own just to get a foothold in the American market.

In the stock market, foreign investors have become a vital support. In addition to maintaining a steady flow of capital into American stock, foreigners are generally acknowledged to have touched off, in

mid-April 1978, the sharpest rally the stock market has enjoyed in three years.

In real estate, foreigners are gobbling up land at a ferocious rate. No type of investment seems beyond consideration. Palatial homes in California, tower suites in New York City, grazing land in Texas (at \$2,400 per acre), farmland in the Midwest, shopping centers in Florida.

Ironically, some of the economic problems that make Americans fret are encouraging the inflow of foreign money. The decline of the dollar, especially, has made it cheaper for foreigners to buy anything sold in dollars — whether it's American automobiles or, as in the case of Renault's recent investment in American Motors, the companies that produce them.

A two-year decline in the stock market, in the face of large American companies, put improving profits for most stock prices at their lowest price-to-earnings ratio in two decades or more. At first, foreigners were wary of buying stocks, because any price gain could be wiped out by the sinking dollar. They realized, though, that the conversion rate for West German marks, French francs, Japanese yen and even British pounds was making those stocks even cheaper than their market quotations. At the first sign of stability in the dollar — in the middle of April — they rushed into the market to start the big rally.

The picture of the U.S. economy has continued to look good to people overseas. The United States, for one thing, has one of the lowest rates of inflation among industrialized countries. The United States offers the biggest pool of skilled labor in the world and, despite newspaper headlines such as those during a recent coal strike, the labor scene is more settled than in most other countries.

Add to that the affluence and spending habits of the American consumer — who has grown accustomed to the highest standard of living in the world — and the result is certain to attract a steady flow of money from overseas.

It's already begun. Until 1973 foreign companies never made as many as 100 acquisitions in the United States in a single year. The trend, in fact, had always been just the opposite — American companies invested in foreign operations. In 1968, for example, there were only 53 acquisitions of American facilities by foreigners. In 1969 the total was 92 and a

year later it slumped to 70.

The surge began in 1973, even before the oil embargo and the huge jump in crude oil prices that followed. In that year 166 major investments were made. Since then the total has dipped only once, in 1975. If current rates were maintained, there should have been well over 300 major investments in the United States by foreign firms in 1978 — and more than half of them will involve the outright purchase of an American-owned company or a major division of a company.

Many of the acquisitions, of course, are small, involving the purchase of a single plant. But some of them are very large — indicators of the strength of the investment trend. Early in 1978, Thyssen A.G. of West Germany, the biggest steel producer in that country, paid \$238 million for the Budd Company, a manufacturer of automobile parts and possibly best known for building many of New York City's more modern subway cars.

Another West German company, Bayer A.G., bought Miles Laboratories, a pharmaceutical manufacturer, in 1978, paying more than \$216 million. In 1977 Nestle Alimentana of Switzerland announced plans to build a \$100 million coffee processing plant in Virginia. Agfa-Gevaert of Belgium and West Germany paid \$352 million for X-ray manufacturing and distributing facilities it bought from Ipc. Hospital Supply Corporation, and Hoffmann-La Roche of Switzerland announced an outlay of \$113 million to build a pharmaceutical plant in Texas.

According to James Greene of the Conference Board, the decline of the dollar is only one reason why foreign companies are shipping more of their money to the United States. "A lot of companies are just getting to the size where they can handle the American market," he says. "A lot of these companies have grown with the Common Market, to where they have over \$100 million in sales and they can begin to think about expanding to the United States."

There are other reasons, too. The United States generally offers a wider range of managerial options than other countries. In many countries, you have to get government permission just to cut your work force. Americans complain of too much regulation in the United States, but foreigners see it as one of the freest markets of all. — (USICA)



## At U.S. Invitational

## Nehemiah bests 2nd world mark in 2 nights

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — Renaldo Nehemiah of the University of Maryland broke the world indoor best for the second consecutive night, winning the 55-meter hurdles in 6.88 seconds in the U.S. Invitational Track and Field Meet Saturday night.

Vibronova stator Don Paige bettered the American indoor record for 1,000 meters, winning in 2 minutes 20.3 seconds — one tenth of a second below the previous mark of 2:20.4 set by Tom Van Rudeo of the Pacific Coast Club in this meet in 1971. The world indoor best, however, is 2:19, set by Paul Heinz-Welmann of West Germany in 1976.

University of California. Friday night at Philadelphia, Nehemiah and Foster, rated No. 2, had dead-heated for first place in the 60-yard hurdles in 6.95 seconds, bettering Nehemiah's previous mark of 7.02 set earlier this year. Fifty-five meters is 5.35 inches longer than 60 yards, and therefore Nehemiah's previous mark of 7.02 set earlier this year. Fifty-five meters is 5.35 inches longer than 60 yards,

and therefore Nehemiah will get credit for the 60-yard indoor mark.

In a second meeting in two nights between brilliant hurdlers, there was no question about the winner.

The quiet, soft-spoken Nehemiah, who contends that his technique is still far from perfect, was first out of the blocks after two false starts — one by Foster and no one came

close to catching him.

Foster was the closest, finishing second in a disast. 7.09 before tumbling as he crossed the finish line.

Nehemiah was one of 13 defending champions in the men's events.

Harvey glance of Auburn, a 1976 Olympic relay gold medalist, won the 55-meter dash for the third consecutive year, edging indoor record

holder Houston McTear of the Muhammad Ali Track Club in 6.17 seconds.

McTear finished second in 6.20, shading Steve Riddick of the Philadelphia Pioneers, the winner at Philadelphia Friday night.

Brenda Morehead of Tennessee State University, the American outdoor record holder at 200 meters, won the women's 55-meter dash in 6.83 seconds. Pat Dunlap of the South Jersey Track Club and Maris Parsons of Morgan State, tied for second at 6.94.

West Germany's Gunther Lohre, who pole-vaulted 18-feet, 4-inch last week in Europe for the best vault of the young season, won at 17.44, upsetting indoor record holder Mike Tulley of the Pacific Coast Club.

Tulley, the defending champion whose indoor best is 18.54, could not do any better than 17.04.

In other events, Franklin Jacobs of Fairleigh Dickinson, the American indoor record holder, won the high jump at 7 feet, 4 inches. Kenyan Wilson Waigwa of the Philadelphia Pioneers took the men's 1,500 meters in 3:40.7; Jan Merrill of Connecticut College captured the women's 1,500 in a meet-record 4:14.1 and Tanzania's Suleiman Nyambui of Texas El Paso finished first in the 3,000 in 8:00.3.

Jacobs, competing for his school for the first time this year after previously jumping as an independent, took three jumps at 7-6 1/2 after clinching the high jump title, but was unsuccessful.

Waigwa stayed close to the early pace set by 1978 winner Niall O'Shaughnessy of Ireland, then by American record-holder Paul Cummings, before taking charge with 1 1/2 laps remaining in the men's 1,500 and pulling away to an easy victory.

## Israel lashes Asian track ban

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (R) — Yitzhak Ofek, president of the Israeli Olympic Committee, Saturday criticized the International Amateur Athletic Federation's "tokeq" ac-

tion against Asian officials and athletes who defied the federation's ban on competing in the Asian Games in Bangkok last month.

"Israel is deeply shocked at

the cynical compromise decision," Ofek said.

Meeting in London, the IAAF council Friday lifted an automatic ban on athletes who competed in the games. The council left the governing bodies of athletics in 21 Asian countries under suspension until March 14.

The IAAF had refused to sanction the Bangkok Games because the Asian Games Federation refused to invite Israel, a member, to compete.

"The IAAF has given a prize to those who flagrantly disobeyed its rules and engaged in political discrimination against a fellow member in good standing of the Asian Games Federation," Ofek said.

He said that if suspension had been supplemented with a warning to the offending athletes that they would be reinstated only on condition that they did not again disobey IAAF rules, the decision would have been more reasonable.

He said that if suspension had been supplemented with a warning to the offending athletes that they would be reinstated only on condition that they did not again disobey IAAF rules, the decision would have been more reasonable.

Lafitte, who sped round the track in 1:44.20, will share the front row for the Argentine Grand Prix with teammate Patrick Depailler, who clocked 1:45.24 Friday for an average speed of 224.157 kph.

Third best time was hoisted by hometown favorite Carlos Reutemann in a Lotus, with 1:45.34 with Jean Pierre Jarier of France fourth in a Tyrrell with 1:45.36.

Mario Andretti of the United States, 1978 Formula One champion and Reutemann's Lotus team-mate, was seventh with 1:45.96.

## Connors rallies to defeat Gerulaitis at Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Jan. 21 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, coming from behind in the first set, defeated Vilas Gerulaitis 7-6, 6-3 in the semifinals Saturday night as the \$175,000 Birmingham Indoor International Tennis Tournament.

He was to meet Eddie Dibbs in Sunday's final.

"I should have lost the first set even though I was hitting the ball well," Connors said after two hours of play.

Connors was having no problem with a blistered foot that forced him to default a match against John McEnroe last week in the Grand Prix Masters.

The fourth-seeded Dibbs, playing text book tennis, up-

## Neureuther skis to 2nd Cup win

KITZBUHEL, Austria, Jan. 20 (AP) — Christian Neureuther, 29, of West Germany won the World Cup slalom on thin snow here Sunday, after another West German, Sepp Ferstl, 24, won the downhill a day earlier.

The veteran Neureuther's second slalom victory of the World Cup season — "I get wiser as I get older" — drove a furious World Cup leader Swede Ingemar Stenmark into second place. Stenmark now has 135 points in the Cup standings.

## Ligier takes front row

## Sparkling Lafitte is GP pole-sitter



Jean Pierre Lafitte

There were 26 drivers registered for the race, but only 24 will be able to take part under Grand Prix regulations. Hans Stuck of Germany failed to qualify in his ATS and was eliminated. So was Rene Arnoux of France in a Renault.

Jarier's brand new Tyrrell spun off the track while round-

ding a long gradual curve, smashed through a chain link fence and hit a guard rail.

The French driver walked away unharmed, but the trials had to be stopped for half an hour while the rail was repaired. Former world champion Niki Lauda of Austria spilled oil Saturday after one of his Brabham mechanics ruptured his oil tank while changing a tire.

As a result many drivers complained of a slippery surface on patches of the track during the second half of Saturday's trials.

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## Carter budget emphasizes change in energy policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — President Carter declared Monday that the United States' first energy need is the reduction of dependence on foreign oil in the near future and minimizing the effect of any disruption in supply.

"The days of cheap and abundant energy are over," he predicted in his 1980 budget, "and energy will become even more costly in the future."

He listed five measures to support an easier transition to the new era:

- Developing a strategic oil reserve and an overall strategy for an emergency
- Setting prices to encourage production at home and efficient use, without unnecessary inflation
- Otherwise encouraging production and use of domestic fuels, coal and natural gas as well as oil, while at the same time protecting the environment
- Development of new ways of using nuclear energy that will do less to spread nuclear weapons
- Rapid development of new kinds of renewable energy.

"Because of our dependence

on foreign oil," the president said in his message accompanying the budget, "we continue to be in danger of having supplies disrupted as they were five years ago."

This was a reference to the embargo that followed the October war of 1973. An administration expert told Congress last week that the crisis in Iran, which supplies five per cent of the oil consumed in the United States, had not disrupted supplies to the extent that would bring into play the oil-sharing plans devised by the International Energy Agency set up to deal with emergencies.

Solar energy is the one kind that would get a big increase in federal spending under the budget — \$730 million in 1980, up from \$551 million in 1979. Spending is due to go down on development of fossil fuels, nuclear fission and uranium enrichment.

These expenditures, like all those in the budget, are subject to action by Congress which often makes important changes in spending.

Also Monday Carter declared his aim to "capture a fair share of growth in export

markets" for American farmers.

The objective was set out in a "national needs statement" for agriculture in the federal budget. Farm products are the biggest export items for the American economy.

He also listed among his aims of growing enough food for America's needs and improving the efficiency and reliability of export marketing systems.

"American agricultural commodities provide basic nutrition for millions of people at home as well as abroad and a source of livelihood for American farmers," the agriculture section of the budget began.

"The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products," it went on. "Many countries depend on us to close the gap between production and consumption and we look to them as markets for our farm products. Since U.S. exports are a large part of its agricultural production, small changes in world production and corresponding demand for U.S. farm products can produce rapid increases in prices of U.S. farm products."

## Complex oil trade suggested

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI) — One solution to the prospect of an oil shortage caused by the shutdown of the Iranian oil industry would be the swapping of Alaskan crude for Mexican oil owned by Japan, "The New York Times" said Sunday.

In an editorial titled, "Saving Oil by Selling it," the "Times" said in part:

"The solution is curious but effective: reduce American reliance on imported oil by exporting oil, Alaskan oil. If Congress assents to a swap of Alaskan crude for Mexican crude owned by Japan, North Slope production should nearly double by the 1980s."

"The Alaskan oil would be perfectly acceptable to Japan, it closely resembles the oil that Japanese refiners have been accustomed to. The Mexican oil, meanwhile, would be a boon to the United States, it can easily be processed in Gulf Coast refineries."

"The result: everybody would save transport costs. More important, the swap would increase total world oil supplies by the amount of new production in Alaska. And the swap would reduce our dependence on foreign oil because it would encourage the pumping of Alaskan oil that would otherwise remain in the ground."

## Japan to aid building China power stations

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP) — The Japanese government will work jointly with private business to set up China's \$35 billion hydropower development program, the largest economic cooperation project between the two countries, it was reported here Sunday.

The newspaper "Yomiuri" quoted sources in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as saying Japan will aid in the construction of four large-scale hydropower stations in China.

The stations will be located on the Yangtze River, in Kansu Province, on the borders between Szechwan and Yunnan Provinces, and Shensi and Shensi Provinces, the daily said.

The largest will be capable of generating 25 million kilowatts of electricity every year, exceeding the six-million-kilowatt station in Krasnoyarsk of the Soviet Union, said to be the world's largest, the report said.

The Japanese assistance plan came after the ministry decided the job was too big to be tackled by either the government or electrical industry alone, the paper said.

The Chinese program is part of a sweeping ten-year economic development project in which the country hopes to complete 30 power stations by

1985, the daily said. China generates 56 million kilowatts of electricity every year, it said.

The Japanese ministry plans to establish immediately a co-operation committee for Chinese hydropower development, the report said. Those on the committee will include ministry officials as well as representatives of the Japan-China Economic Cooperation Association, the Electrical Enterprises Federation and the Electric Power Development Co.

The ministry will also send a team of electrical engineers, geologists and designers for a month-long fact-finding tour of the four planned sites starting Feb. 5, according to the news-paper.

## Iran-W. Germany trade will drop, minister says

BONN, Jan. 21 (AP) — Trade volume between Iran and West Germany will drop, German industry sales will become smaller and will experience structural changes, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said Sunday.

There will be fewer nuclear power stations in Iran, Lambsdorff said in an interview with the Frankfurt-based radio station Hessischer Rundfunk published in Bonn.

He harbored little hope, Lambsdorff said, that four nuclear power stations Kraftwerk Union, a unit of Siemens AG, planned to deliver, will actually be constructed.

The West German government had estimated the project could need total financing of 19 billion marks (about \$10 billion).

## Bank balance sheet

RIYADH, Jan. 21 — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) Sunday issued the consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks in Saudi Arabia as at the beginning of Oct. 2, 1978 (Shawwal 1398).

ASSETS		SR
1. Cash in hand and deposits with SAMA		15,891
2. Balance due from banks outside		6,880
3. Balances due from banks in Saudi Arabia		1,179
4. Loans, advances and discounts		13,675
5. Investments		13,285
6. Other assets		44,281
7. Contra accounts		100,037
Total:		160,037

LIABILITIES		SR
1. Capital & reserves		1,630
2. Balances due to banks abroad		4,519
3. Balances due to banks in Saudi Arabia		—
4. Demand, time and saving deposits		32,931
5. Other deposits		5,867
6. Other liabilities		10,809
7. Contra accounts		44,281
Total:		100,037

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Sunday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.74	3.35	3.34
Pound Sterling	6.71	6.70	6.73
Deutsche Mark	1.82 (100)	181.50	182.50
Swiss F.	2.00 (100)	203.00	201.00
French F.	0.79 (100)	79.00	79.50
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.05	4.05
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.00	110.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	86.20
Egyptian Pound	—	4.60	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.40
Emirate Dirham (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.72	8.72
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	9.50	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.75	73.80
Saudi Yemeni Dinar	—	—	—
Yemeni Dinar (100)	—	19.00	18.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	36.50	41.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.00
Gold kg	—	24,700	—
10 Tola bar	—	2,880	—
Silver kg, bar	—	580	—
Japanese yen (100)	170	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.81	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.15	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.68	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.40	—	—

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St. Jeddah.

SAMA rates, announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Ministry of Health	Artificial kidney equipment	496	100	Feb. 20
* Ministry of P.T.T.	Construction of offices for employees at the Taif Tele office	4-98/99	209	Feb. 21
* Ministry of Information	Building of sunshade for vehicles at the Dammam transmission station	xx	30	Feb. 17
* Municipality of Qatif	Sanitation and protection of environmental health	xx	5000	Feb. 2
* Municipality of Qorayat	Supply of readymade uniforms for sanitation workers	xx	Free	Jan. 29
* Saudi Arabia Airlines	Improvement at the new Saudi office on Sukhna road, Medina	xx	150	Feb. 3
* " " "	Improvement at the new Saudi office in Qubaa, Medina	xx	150	Feb. 4

## Morocco, Mauritania to boost trade

RABAT, Jan. 21 (R) — Morocco and Mauritania plan to increase cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce, banking, tourism and sea fishing, according to a joint communiqué issued Saturday following a visit by Moroccan business leaders to Mauritania.

## Kuwait freezes refinery projects

KUWAIT, Jan. 21 (R) — A Kuwaiti-Indonesian joint project for building an oil refinery in Indonesia has been frozen pending further studies, oil sources said Sunday. The sources said another oil project, a Kuwaiti-Romanian oil refinery in Romania, to cost about one billion dollars, had also been put off for the time being.

## 1979 to see more pipelines in West

TULSA, Oklahoma, Jan. 21 (AP) — Pipelines laid in non Communist countries in 1979 will increase slightly from last year's total, according to industry analyses and the "Oil and Gas Journal's" annual survey of pipeline companies and contractors.



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1	MAHAVUAY	S E A	GENERAL/STEEL	19/1/1979	
2	KASUGA MARU	GULF	PLANT/STEEL	20/1/1979	
4	STRAITHAIRD	KANOO	GTN./CONTS	19/1/1979	
5	GOLDEN MADONNA	ORRI	GEN/FROZEN	21/1/1979	
6	TRAGUTT	GULF	GENERAL	19/1/1979	
8	LIRA	KANOO	GEN/TIMBER	19/1/1979	
10	LUCILLE	GULF	LOADING UREA	18/1/1979	
12	STRATHFYN	KANOO	GENERAL	19/1/1979	
13	STRATHDUNS	KANOO	GENERAL	21/1/1979	
15	PRINCESS AURORA	ALSAADA	GENERAL	20/1/1979	
17	EVER SAFETY	GOASABI	GENERAL	19/1/1979	
19	JINYANG 17	S E A	C. CEMENT	19/1/1979	
21	SILVER ZEPHYR (D.B.)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	21/1/1979	
26	ROSSBORG	KANOO	SHEEP	20/1/1979	

2. Recent Arrivals

STRATHDUNS	KANOO	GENERAL	21/1/1979
KASUGA MARU	GULF	PLANT/STEEL	20/1/1979
ROSSBORG	KANOO	SHEEP	20/1/1979
WAKAMIZU MARU	ALI REZA	GENERAL	20/1/1979
DANA OPTIMA (2ND CALL)	ALSAADA	GEN. CONTAINERS	20/1/1979
ROSEH TARGET	KANOO	CARS	20/1/1979
FIDELIO	KANOO	CARS	20/1/1979
PRINCESS AURORA	ALSAADA	GENERAL	20/1/1979
GOLDEN MADONNA	ORRI	GEN/FROZEN	21/1/1979

3. Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

IBN AL MOATAZ	KANOO	GENERAL	21/1/1979
OCEAN SINCERTY	A E T	GENERAL	21/1/1979
TAMANO	BARBER	GENERAL	21/1/1979
MARIA OLDENDORF	KANOO	GENERAL	21/1/1979
TALSON	SOEASIA	GENERAL	21/1/1979
ARAB AL-HIAZ	S C S A	GENERAL	21/1/1979
UNITED FORTRESS	SOEASIA	GENERAL	21/1/1979

4-Tonnages Discharged:(Freight Tons): 52,634

5-Waiting Time: NIL

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#### SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 21ST JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS			21ST JANUARY 1979		
DISCHARGING	BERTH	VESEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	NAJD	NITE	PASSENGERS	19/1/1979	
1	WID	FAYEZ	PASSENGERS	20/1/1979	
2	GOLDEN MIRANOVA	A.E.T.	VEHICLES	18/1/1979	
3	MAWAN ISLAND	ALATAS	DURRA	18/1/1979	
4	PROTOKLOS	ALIREZA	VEHICLES	20/1/1979	
5	CASTLE GLORY	STAR NAV	DURRA	15/1/1979	
6	ROBERT-E-LEE (BRGS)	A.E.T.	GENERAL	15/1/1979	
7	ACE PIONEER	M.T.A.	GENERAL	17/1/1979	
8	SAMOS SKY	ALPHA	SUGAR	12/1/1979	
9	ATLANTIC FOREST (BRGS)	KANOO	GENERAL	5/1/1979	
11	LA ROCHELLE	ALGEZIRAH	CONTAINERS	20/1/1979	
12	FUSO MARU	ALIREZA	GENERAL	20/1/1979	
14	MARE TRANQUILLO	BAROOM	BAGGED CEMENT	5/1/1979	
15	MERRY VIKING	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	20/1/1979	
17	ACHELLEUS	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	18/1/1979	
19	KREGN	SADAKA	MARBLE	16/1/1979	
20	NAXOS	M.T.A.	CONTAINERS	20/1/1979	
21	ELLI II	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	9/1/1979	
22	NISSOS SAMOS	O.C.R.	FROZEN POULTRY	13/1/1979	
23	FILIPINAS SAUDI I	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—	
25	—	—	—	—	
26	—	—	—	—	
28	—	—	—	—	
30	BOUDA LUCK	ALWANI	STEEL	19/1/1979	
32	LISSABON	ALPHA	BAGGED BARLEY	15/1/1979	
34	—	—	—	—	
36	REGINA 'S'	RED SEA	CEMENT/GENERAL/CONTAINERS	15/12/1978	
38	—	—	—	—	
40	FUMA	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	12/1/1979	
42	SAN STEFANO	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	19/1/1979	

RO RO

2-Recent Arrivals			
LA ROCHELLE	ALGEZIRAH	CONTNS./GENERAL	20/1/1979
PROTOKLOS	ALIREZA	TRUCKS	20/1/1979
SAN STEFANO	STAR NAV.	CRANES	20/1/1979
MALDIVE TRUST	OCEAN TRADE	GENERAL	20/1/1979
NAXOS I	M.T.A.	CONTNS./GENERAL	20/1/1979
MERRY VIKING	A.E.T.	CONTNS./GENERAL	20/1/1979
AL BATTANI	S.E.A.	GENERAL	20/1/1979
CEBINTA	RED SEA	MARBLE	21/1/1979

3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

KHALU SKY	S.A.M.A.	APPLES/CHICKENS	21/1/1979
SONIA SOPHIA 'S'	ALGOSAIM	GENERAL	21/1/1979
JADE BAY	S.E.A.	GENERAL	21/1/1979
SEASTRAIN	MEDCO	CONTAINERS	21/1/1979
AMSTERDAM	—	—	—
MERCANDIAN	ORRI	RO RO	21/1/1979
IMPORTER	—	—	—
MERZARIO PERSIA	A.E.T.	RO RO	21/1/1979

## RO RO

### 2-Recent Arrivals

Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arrival Date
LA ROCHELLE	ALGEZIRAH	CONTES/GENERAL	20/1/1979
PROTOKLOS	ALIRAZA	TRUCKS	20/1/1979
SAN STEFANO	STAR NAV	ORANGES	20/1/1979
MALDIVE TRUST	OCEAN TRADE	GENERAL	20/1/1979
NAXOS I	M.T.A.	CONTES/GENERAL	20/1/1979
MERRY VIKING	A.E.T.	CONTES/GENERAL	20/1/1979
AL BATTANI	S.E.A.	GENERAL	20/1/1979
CEBITA	RED SEA	MARBLE	21/1/1979

### 3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arrival Date
KHALIL SKY	S.A.M.A.	APPLES/CHICKENS	21/1/1979
SONIA SOPHIA S	ALGOSAIM	GENERAL	21/1/1979
JADE BAY	S.E.A.	GENERAL	21/1/1979
SEATRAN	MEDCO	CONTAINERS	21/1/1979
AMSTERDAM	ORRI	RO RO	21/1/1979
MERCANDIAN	A.E.T.	RO RO	21/1/1979
IMPORTER	—	—	—
MERZARIO PERSIA	—	—	—

4-Tonnages Discharged: (Freight Tons): 65621

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

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PAGE 16

Late News

٢٤ صفر ١٤١٩ هـ

But one got away

## Spy roundup delights W. Germans

BONN, Jan. 21 (R) — The defection of an East German state security officer with important documents and a lightning round-up of suspected spies has given West Germany's battle against Communist subversion a boost.

But official satisfaction with the operation was dampened somewhat Sunday by the news that one of the detained suspects had managed to elude his guard in bad weather Saturday night and escaped.

But official sources said four other suspects were in custody. Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rehmann moved last after the defector, a first lieutenant in the East German State Security Ministry, crossed into West Berlin with his wife and child on Thursday night.

The defector, whose identity has been withheld, brought with him what officials described as important documents which enabled them to pounce on the suspects.

The Bonn government estimated last year that up to 10,000 East German spies were active in West Germany.

Informed sources in West Berlin, noting the speed of the operation, said the East German officer had been a double agent.

the officer and his family crossed the border of divided Berlin by the "S-Bahn" underground railway, and took a bus to Tegel Airport in the French sector, where they planned to fly to West Germany, the West Berlin sources said.

The defector was held at the airport by the French military authorities, apparently because he did not have the right papers, the sources said.

United States intelligence officials are also said to have entered the picture in West

## E. Germans, in turn, claim NATO defection

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (UPI) — A NATO lieutenant has defected to East Germany with important files and documents, the East German news service ADN said Sunday.

ADN said the officer specialized in intelligence work and had asked for asylum in East Germany.

It said only that he was a "NATO lieutenant," and did not disclose his nationality. "For many years he was on

Berlin, but Allied officials refused to confirm reports of differences between the two allies.

The West Berlin sources said the defector was later interrogated by the Americans in Frankfurt. A conflicting report in the newspaper "Welt Am Sonntag" said he was at the headquarters of West Germany's counter intelligence in Putzsch, near Munich.

Officials said the defector had worked in the "Main Department Reconnaissance," the

operation staffs of various NATO intelligence departments, "the agency said.

"He came with important files and documents," ADN said. "The competent authorities of the German Democratic Republic are now examining his asylum request."

ADN gave no details. It did not say when the officer had defected.

Western diplomats noted the ADN statement was transmitted after West German justice authorities reported the defection of an East German secret police lieutenant colonel, who disclosed the names of alleged Eastern spies.

East German State Security Service's foreign arm.

The unusual speed of the response of the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe fueled speculation that it was part of a larger secret service operation.

Security authorities took only one day to check the defector's credentials and the documents he brought with him. The prosecutor's office took the rare step of calling in the press to announce imminent arrests, apparently to unsettle Communist agents in the Federal Republic.

The Federal Criminal Office in Wiesbaden, reporting the escape of the suspect Saturday night named him as Reiner Fuelle, a 40-year-old economist, born in Zwickau, East Germany, and now living near Karlsruhe.

They said he was suspected of supplying material from his sphere of work to the East German Ministry of State Security. Police sources said he worked at the Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Center.

The criminal office said in a statement the man escaped from a car taking him to a pre-trial detention center Saturday night from the Federal Supreme Court, where he had been interrogated and an arrest warrant issued.

## Chilean envoy to Peru accused of spying, too

LIMA, Jan. 21 (AP) — Chile's ambassador to Peru, Delcaredo Persona non grata by the Peruvian foreign ministry, left for Santiago Sunday in the midst of a spy scandal.

"I don't want to answer questions," Ambassador Francisco Bulnes San Fuentas said to reporters during an emotional farewell to embassy personnel at the Jorge Chavez International Airport.

Peru announced Saturday it had executed a Peruvian Air Force sergeant for treason. Sgt. Julio Alfonso Vargas Garayzar was accused of being involved in a spy ring with four Chileans attached to the embassy in Lima.

The execution was followed by a formal request to the Chilean Foreign Ministry in Santiago for the recall of Bulnes San Fuentas.

Peru's ambassador to Chile, Gen. Guillermo Arbulu Galiani, arrived in Lima Saturday for consultations.

The Peruvian government has given no reason for the execution and the expulsion but the sergeant was believed to have taken photographs of Peruvian military bases for the Chileans.

Peru announced last November it had expelled seven Chileans for espionage activities; the four who worked with Var-

gas and two naval officers and an embassy driver caught taking photographs of military installations at the northern port of Talara.

Chile has neither confirmed nor denied the accusations, but in a communique reacting to Saturday's harsh measures said that the case was being studied to see whether action was needed against Chileans who might have been involved.

## Indian bank employees agree to end disruption

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (AP) — Indian bank employees, whose month of strikes and slowdowns have retarded the country's commerce, agreed on Sunday to resume negotiations on wages and other demands, the government announced.

An agreement to resume both normal banking operations and the wage talks that collapsed last Thursday was announced after direct intervention by two members of the cabinet.

Two persons have been shot dead by police and hundreds injured or arrested in civil disturbances, and millions of checks and payments have been delayed as a result



**HOT FOOD:** A group of 45 Cambodian refugees enjoy their first meal on Thailand's side of the Thai-Cambodian border Saturday. They fled the fighting, which is said to be escalating, and reached Klong Luang in Thailand. (See story page five).

## Tanzania stays silent on claimed invasion

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — The Tanzanian government declined to comment Sunday on neighboring Uganda's claim that Tanzania had invaded its territory.

All signs here in the Tanzanian capital indicated the situation on the border was quiet. The claim was made in a Radio Ugandan claims of invasions and bombings in the past, claims which proved unfounded.

Unofficially, it was believed here that Ugandan President Idi Amin was using the claims to keep the Ugandan Army and population in a state of emergency to avert possible mutinies or unrest.

Ugandan exile groups in Tanzania and Zambia have called for rebellion as the only solution to American's rule, and Milton Obote, the ousted former president of Uganda, finally broke eight years of silence

in exile by telling Ugandans they "should not look to this or that hero to save Uganda."

A report from Lusaka, published in the government-run newspaper "The Sunday News" here said a group of Ugandan exiles in Zambia had endorsed Obote's call for rebellion. The group was not identified.

Uganda radio had said a large force crossed into Uganda, using tanks and heavy artillery, completely overpowering a company of the elite Simba Battalion, which was stationed along the border. The towns of Murema, Kigarama and Kasene had been captured.

The Ugandan armed forces were watching the situation and Amin was being kept informed, but he had not sent his men into action, the radio said.

## Weekend talks fail to end U.K. strikes

LONDON, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Strikes brought misery and inconvenience to millions of Britons Sunday despite a series of weekend negotiations, and there was much worse to come.

"Ever in our history have we been so close to total anarchy," said opposition Member of Parliament George Gardiner.

"You have not seen the half of it yet," said industrial expert Robert Taylor.

It was bad enough that no break was in sight — despite one long meeting Sunday — in a two-week-old nationwide strike of truck drivers which has paralyzed ports, forced layoffs in industry and caused panic buying in supermarkets.

Even worse was a 24-hour walkout promised for Monday by manual workers who work for local government — everything from London ambulance drivers, who will not answer emergency calls even though that means people may die, to garbage men and grave diggers.

"It means," Taylor wrote in the "Observer" newspaper, that "Britain faces the frightening prospect of many hospitals under siege, schools closed, rubbish piling up in the streets of cities, ambulance crews refusing to handle emergency calls, dead bodies unburied and municipal airports silenced."

By the time municipal workers go back to work on Tuesday there will be no trains, halted in the third 24-hour nationwide rail strike in eight days.

Further ahead is a long list of what Taylor called "widespread selective militancy by dissident groups all over Britain, designed to create the maximum impact and hardship."

This massive attack, he said, on Labor Party Prime Minister James Callaghan's attempt to limit wage rises has

left his policies in ruins. Callaghan's government insists the battle against inflation requires pay increases to be held to five per cent.

Instead, settlements of per cent have become 20 per cent. Train engineers are demanding 20 per cent, ambulance drivers more. So unions say they will strike till they get 60 per cent increases.

Monday's one-day walkout will end "meals on wheels" deliveries to elderly persons, close schools, close London's other city-owned airports, everything from garbage collection and road repairs to hospital cleaning and nursing.

In London army and volunteer ambulance drivers will be organized to provide an emergency service. Hundreds of drivers and medical workers have offered to help get patients to and from hospital.

## Volkswagen to build Egypt assembly plant

HAMBURG, Jan. 21 (AP) — Volkswagenwerk AG. will build an assembly plant in Egypt to produce up to 20,000 Beetles annually, the Hamburg-based news magazine "D Spiegel" reported Sunday.

Years of negotiation with the Egyptian government have been successfully concluded and the plant costing 50 to 60 million marks (\$20 to \$25 million) will be built at a site to be determined, "Spiegel" said.

An initial production of 10,000 cars a year will eventually be increased to 20,000 units, the report said. Son of the Beetle parts will be supplied by Volkswagen to Brazil. Beetle production in West Germany ended last year.



**SMOLDERING RUINS:** Firemen lower the body of one of the 18 people killed in an early-morning tenement fire in Hoboken, N.J. Four others are missing and believed dead. Hoboken is directly across the Hudson River from New York City.

## Death toll at least 18 in U.S. apartment blaze

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 21 (AP) — A fire of suspicious origin raged through an apartment building in Hoboken's waterfront district Saturday, killing at least 18 persons and injuring nine others in an inferno of collapsing brick and timber, authorities said.

Rescue workers used a crane to search for three missing persons before calling off their grim hunt through rubble caused by the collapse of the roof and two top stories for the night.

The search for victims lasted about 19 hours after the fire was reported early in the morning.

"There's no reason to believe the missing are not dead," said Joseph Lecocovich, executive director of the Hudson County Red Cross.

Social, economic, cultural

## Sadat, Numeiri sign for integration

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (R) — President Sadat and President Numeiri Sunday signed into law an agreement on integrating Egypt and Sudan in the social, economic and cultural spheres, the official Middle East News Agency reported

from Khartoum. Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said in Khartoum Sunday that the recommendations included the start of work to build a road connecting Egypt with the Sudan and the exchange of information on studies to unite the educational curricula in the two countries in 1981, MENA reported.

Khalil was addressing a joint session of the two countries' parliaments meeting in Khartoum.

He also said that draft for the unification of labor and welfare laws were under preparation.

The integration decisions, hoping to lay the foundations for unity between the two countries, were agreed by both presidents in February, 1974. The two are also members of a joint defense pact.

Sudanese Vice-President Al-Rashed Al-Tahir Bakr told the parliament that 35,000 acres of land has been cultivated by a joint Sudanese-Egyptian company.

like hotel on the Nile, but for the most part was kept to himself and refused to answer any questions about whether he planned to return to Iran eventually or what his reaction had been to the continuing anti-Shah unrest.

However, many observers expect his current trip to end in permanent exile. In Beirut Sunday thousands of devout Shites filed through west Beirut's rain-swept streets in a mass demonstration of support for Khomeini, and their own spiritual leader, Imam Musa Sadr, who has not been seen in public for nearly six months.

The Imam, head of Lebanon's supreme Muslim Shiite Council, disappeared last August after travelling to Libya, where five hijackers of a Lebanese airliner last week said he was still imprisoned.

Sporadic small arms fire crackled round slogan-chanting Beirut demonstrators as gunmen fired into the air in a gesture of support for the two religious leaders. There were no reports of casualties.

Adding its voice to the Iranian developments, the Soviet press said Sunday that the fate of the Shah should be a warning to leaders of other countries who cooperated with the United States.

The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said American assurances to the Shah "that he would be supported through thick and thin had come to nothing."

sage from Washington. Atherton and Ben-Elissar were scheduled to meet again after the cabinet session. Officials said Prime Minister Menachem Begin would hold himself ready to meet Atherton if required.

The U.S. envoy is expected in Cairo Monday. Egyptian officials said Atherton would meet Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil and Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali to brief them on the meetings he has been having with Israeli officials.

President Anwar Sadat, now in Aswan, would be briefed on the talks and then decide whether it would be useful to meet Atherton, the officials said.

President Sadat returned to Aswan Sunday from a 24-hour visit to Sudan. (See story on page 16.)

Israel

rael will give ground because of its shared concern over increasing Soviet penetration or to toughen its stand until it is able to find new oil sources to replace Iran, which provided 60 per cent of the Jewish state's oil needs.

As part of the Sinai agreement, Israel would turn over oil fields captured in the 1967 Middle East War to Egypt. Observers question if Israel would agree to that if its energy needs remained in doubt.

U.S. sources said the outstanding differences over the oil fields were considered minor before the unrest in Iran but that the current situation could distort the issue, giving it more importance.

"It has been our experience," an Egyptian diplomat said, "that when Israel is frightened about something it toughens its position and digs in its heels."

gested the Americans not sufficiently concerned Iranian unrest and the 'legitimate interests in the area' as a whole to urge the to accept a solution more orable to Egypt.

**PNC**  
Fatah organization was named to maintain its position of the communist smaller groups were named for equal representation.

The debates were suspended Sunday night by Archbishop Capucci, a Gr. dox leader who said years in an Israeli charges of smuggling Palestinian command.

The archbishop, in Damascus from Saturday, has been honorary member

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